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REPORT

OF

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

State of North Carolina

1 JULY 1968 - 30 JUNE 1970

REPORT

OF

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

State of North Carolina

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
Letter of Transmittal	5
I. General	7
II. Administration and Personnel	8
III. Public Affairs and Special Activities	10
IV. United States Property and Fiscal Officer	13
V. Armory Commission and Construction	14
VI. Strength of the North Carolina National Guard ...	16
VII. State Special Duty	17
VIII. Army National Guard	18
A. Organization	18
B. Annual Training	19
C. Army Service and Area Schools	21
D. Reserve Enlisted Program	22
E. North Carolina Military Academy	22
F. Annual General Inspections	24
G. Maintenance	24
H. Army National Guard Technician Program	25
I. Military Support to Civil Authorities	27
J. Army Advisors	28
IX. Air National Guard	29
A. Organization	29
B. Mission	35
C. Reorganization and Aircraft Conversions	37
D. Construction	38
E. Annual Training	39
F. Schools	41
G. Air Technician Program	43
H. Air Advisors	46
I. Conclusions	47
X. Simplified Fiscal Statement	49
XI. Attachments	50
North Carolina Armory Commission Statement	
of Capital Assets	50
Report of the United States	
Property and Fiscal Officer	53-62
Reports of Annual Field Training	63-72
Reports of Military Support to Civil Authorities ..	73-118
Digest of General Orders	119-121
National and Army Area Awards	122
Special Military Honors and Awards	123
Adjutants General of North Carolina	125

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
RALEIGH

6 July 1970

To: His Excellency, The Governor of North Carolina and Commander-in-Chief, North Carolina National Guard Raleigh, North Carolina

Sir:

In compliance with the provisions of Section 127-14, General Statutes of North Carolina, I submit this Report of the operations of the Adjutant General's Department for fiscal years 1969 and 1970.

Respectfully yours,

FERD L. DAVIS
Major General, NCARNG
The Adjutant General

SECTION I

GENERAL

A. Definition

The Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States are integral parts and first line Reserve Components of the Army of the United States and the United States Air Force. The National Guard of the States has a dual and simultaneous status, is organized under State laws, and in time of national emergency may be called or ordered into active Federal service. All federally recognized units and elements of the Active National Guard and the personnel of the Inactive National Guard of the several States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico together constitute the National Guard of the United States.

B. Missions

1. Mission of the National Guard of the United States to the Federal Government:

To provide a Reserve Component of the Army of the United States and the United States Air Force capable of immediate expansion to war strength, able to furnish units fit for service anywhere in the world, trained and equipped to:

a. Defend critical areas of the United States against land, seaborne or airborne invasion.

b. Assist in governing, mobilization and concentration of the remainder of the Reserve Forces.

c. Participate by units in all types of operations, including the offensive, either in the United States or overseas.

2. Mission of the National Guard of the States:

To provide sufficient organizations, so trained and equipped as to enable them to function efficiently at existing strength in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety, under competent orders of State authorities.

C. Composition of the North Carolina National Guard

The North Carolina National Guard is composed of units of both the Army and the Air National Guard located in 98 cities and towns of North Carolina. Units and locations are listed in Section VIII (Army) and Section IX (Air).

SECTION II

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

This department is organized and functions under the military concept of staff organizations and includes the following principal staff positions:

The Adjutant General:	Major General Ferd L. Davis
Assistant Adjutant General:	Brigadier General Roy E. Thompson
Assistant Adjutant General, Air:	Brigadier General William J. Payne
Administrative Assistant to	
The Adjutant General:	Colonel David L. Britt
U. S. Property and Fiscal Officer:	Colonel Thomas B. Longest
Chief, Operations-Training:	Colonel Samuel T. Arrington
Chief, Personnel-Administration:	Colonel David W. Donovan
Chief, Public Affairs:	Colonel Charles S. Manooch, Jr.
State Maintenance Officer:	Colonel Charles D. Isom, Jr.
Technician Personnel Officer:	Colonel Neil J. Pait, Jr.
Military Support of	
Civil Authorities Officer:	Colonel Arthur J. Bouchard
Commandant,	
N. C. Military Academy:	Colonel William P. Keeton, Jr.
Army Aviation Staff Officer:	Lieutenant Colonel William S. Griffin, Jr.
Consulting Engineer:	Major Elbert McPhaul, Jr.
Military Property Auditor:	1st Lieutenant Ernest R. Dickerson, Jr.
State Budget and Fiscal Officer:	Mr. Howard R. Cooke, Jr.
Military Publications Supervisor:	Mr. John C. Coats

In addition to the seventeen staff positions referred to above, the following are under the direction of The Adjutant General: Nine assistant staff officers (Assistant Operations and Training Officer, Assistant Personnel - Administration Officer, Enlisted Personnel Officer, Consulting Engineer II, Organization Maintenance Officer, Assistant to the State Maintenance Officer, Assistant to the Technician Personnel Officer and two Assistant Military Support to Civil Authorities Officers); two Information-Communications Specialists; Administrative Secretary; Plant Maintenance Supervisor; eight Maintenance Mechanics (three at North Carolina Air National Guard at Charlotte, three at Raleigh, and one each at Wilmington and the North Carolina Military Academy at Fort Bragg); three Security Officers (North Carolina Air National Guard at Charlotte); Security Officer (USPFO); janitor-messenger (USPFO); Duplicating Equipment Operator and twenty-one clerical assistants — total 65.

The staff and employees operating under the direction of The Adjutant General are paid from both State and Federal funds. The following are Federally supported positions: Assistant Adjutant General, Air; employees of the United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO); employees of the Technician Personnel Office; employees of the Military Support of Civil Authorities Section; employees of the State Maintenance Office; employees of the N. C. Military Academy, less maintenance personnel; the Assistant Operations-Training Officer; the Assistant Personnel-Administration Officer; the Enlisted Personnel Officer and two clerical assistants.

SECTION III

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

The Public Affairs Section is responsible for the internal and external public relations and public information programs of the North Carolina National Guard.

The programs are designed primarily to: inform the general public and the troops of matters affecting the Guard, Guardsmen and their families; to explain the Guard's dual mission as a State militia and a reserve force for the active services; and to provide liaison with local communities to effect close support between the unit and community.

During the period of this report, the National Guard was the object of nationwide attention much of which was due to an unfavorable press. (Fortunately, with few exceptions, this has not been true in North Carolina.) Of the many reasons for this unfavorable national press, those receiving considerable attention were: increased draft quotas without first ordering the Guard for duty in Vietnam; handling of civil disorders in the nation's cities and on college and university campuses; citing the Guard as ill equipped, untrained and undisciplined troops; and the lack of minority races in the Guard.

With few exceptions, the North Carolina press did not depict the Tar Heel Guard in the light generally portrayed by the national press. In fact, the North Carolina press, for the most part, has been highly cooperative in working with this section as well as unit representatives in "telling it like it is." This section also has worked closely with media personnel so they could accurately inform the reading public, listening and viewing audiences on North Carolina National Guard matters.

Public Affairs activities encompassed a wide area of activity during the biennium. The following are some of the more specialized areas of activity.

a. Annual Training FY 1969 and FY 1970: News media invited to attend summer encampments, news releases pertaining to all training periods sent prior, during and after the training periods;

b. Natural disasters and civil disorders: News media personnel were kept advised of National Guard missions, progress and

results as pertained to natural disasters; on civil disorder missions, teams of Guard professionals in the information field were dispatched to the disorder site where they conducted twice-daily news conferences, escorted media personnel during the crisis, assisted in troop information procedures, and released news regarding the mission's activities;

c. North Carolina Military Academy Officer Candidate School: Feature articles regarding Guardsmen, candidates and the school in general were distributed to the media, photographic support of all Officer Candidate School activities was provided and selected media personnel were invited to attend graduation and commissioning exercises;

d. Armed Forces Day and Veterans' Day: Assisted National Guard units in coordinating community activities;

e. Pamphlets for employers of North Carolina Guardsmen: Designed, printed and distributed special pamphlets which explained the missions of the Guard and Guardsmen's responsibility;

f. Special ceremonies: Provided news releases and photographs to the media of special commissioning ceremonies at the North Carolina National Guard Center of the Fort Sill, Okla., and Fort Benning, Ga., Officer Candidate School graduates and provided coverage for other ceremonies involving the awarding of various medals and ribbons;

g. Hargrave Military Academy: Arranged for an inspection party, headed by The Adjutant General, to inspect cadets at the Academy in Virginia;

h. National Guard Association of the United States: Collected dues and administered the membership program for North Carolina National Guard officers;

i. "History and Traditions, North Carolina National Guard": Researched, compiled, edited and printed an Addendum to update the departmental publication;

j. Inquiries: Answered innumerable requests from the general public and those forwarded from the Governor's Office for information about the Guard, biographical sketches of various senior officers, pictures and shoulder patches of the North Carolina National Guard;

k. Publications support: Supported **The Tar Heel Guardsman**, a magazine published by the North Carolina National Guard Association, by supplying the editor with approximately 50% of

each issue's copy and photographs. Also furnished copy and photographs to **The National Guardsman**, the official publication of the National Guard Association of the United States, and various other publications;

l. Tours: Planned and coordinated visits to Raleigh and the North Carolina National Guard Center by allied nations' officers studying at the John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare at Fort Bragg. These tours included visits to the Legislative Building, Museum of Art, North Carolina Supreme Court, Governor's Office, television stations, and other businesses. This activity resulted in the Section winning an Adjutants General Association of the United States Public Relations trophy, "The Minuteman Mike Award," in the community service category;

m. Television and radio tapes: Made several special feature tapes and distributed them to the media;

n. Printed materials: Special retirement certificates are prepared by this department and sent to the units for their retirees. Furnished units of the North Carolina National Guard printed materials supplied by the National Guard Bureau. Over 183,000 pieces of material were shipped during this biennium;

o. Photography: Pictorial coverage of North Carolina National Guard activities amounted to more than 4,500 negatives with almost 5,000 prints during the biennium. These pictures were sent to newspapers, television stations, National Guard publications, and various other publications;

p. Conferences: Made arrangements for National Guard officers to attend the annual conferences of the National Guard Association of the United States and the Adjutants General Association of the United States;

q. Adjutant General's visits: Special news releases and invitations to the media were sent about one week in advance of the new Adjutant General's visits to all units located in 98 communities in the State;

r. Youth activities: Coordinated requests in support of youth activity programs involving National Guard personnel and/or equipment;

s. Promotional releases: News releases for all officer promotions were prepared by this department, coordinated and released through the Governor's Office;

t. Speech file: Wrote and maintained a speech service file for use by National Guardsmen who had speaking engagements.

SECTION IV

UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICER

The United States Property and Fiscal Officer is authorized the State under the provisions of Title 32, United States Code, Section 708. This officer is a member of the North Carolina National Guard on extended Active Duty and detailed for duty with the National Guard Bureau for administrative purposes.

In Comptroller matters, the United States Property and Fiscal Officer is responsible for the proper financial planning, obligating, accounting, reporting and administrative control of all Federal funds allotted to the State, for the support of Army and Air National Guard Activities, by the National Guard Bureau and other Government agencies. He is also the Federal Contracting Officer.

In the Logistical area, the United States Property and Fiscal Officer is responsible for the requisitioning, receipt, warehousing, issue, shipment, disposition and accounting for supplies furnished and equipment loaned to the State by the Federal Government for the support of Federally recognized Army and Air National Guard units and activities. As the Transportation Officer for the NCNG, he is responsible for transportation of National Guard personnel, technicians, supplies and equipment.

A detailed report of the activities of the USPFO NC is outlined in Annexes A through E to this report.

SECTION V

ARMORY COMMISSION AND CONSTRUCTION

The North Carolina Armory Commission, constituted under the authority of Article 23, Section 143-230, General Statutes of North Carolina, is charged with the responsibility for the National Guard construction program including the construction of new armories and the maintenance and modernization of the existing facilities. The Commission consists of five members including the Governor, The Adjutant General, The Attorney General and two Federally recognized officers of the North Carolina National Guard appointed by the Governor. The present appointed members are Major General Daniel K. Edwards and Brigadier General William M. Buck.

State appropriations to maintain existing facilities and to pay a portion of the cost of armories supported with Federal aid are made to this Commission.

During the period 1 July 1968 through 30 June 1970, one new armory was completed and occupied and construction contracts were awarded for three armories. Federal funds were allocated and contracts executed for design of an Organizational Maintenance Shop to be constructed in Raleigh during Fiscal Year 71. Also, during this period, numerous repairs and renovations were made to a number of facilities.

At the present time the Armory Commission real estate inventory includes 152 buildings for which there is a direct responsibility for maintenance. This figure includes facilities which are State owned, leased and under license from the Federal Government. Major repairs and renovations are being accomplished by independent contractors and minor repairs and maintenance services are being provided by the Maintenance Branch of the Engineering and Facilities Division, Adjutant General's Department. A substantial savings in funds is being realized by providing organic maintenance services and it is anticipated that these savings will increase as the maintenance program expands.

The following is a tabulation of projects under contracts or completed during the period for which the report is made. An indication is given of the amount of State funds involved in the new construction projects:

NEW CONSTRUCTION	Total Cost	State Contribution
Armories		
Nashville	\$174,566.37	27 1/2 %
Fremont	199,694.12	31 1/2 %
Greenville	239,054.37	25 1/2 %
Roseboro	191,901.80	26 1/2 %
Organizational Maintenance Shops		
Concord	45,946.50	0
Winston-Salem	46,929.40	0
Aviation Maintenance Shop Addition		
Raleigh-Durham Airport	\$167,333.53	5 1/2 %
MAJOR MODIFICATIONS/REPAIRS		
Armory — Clinton		
Renovations to Range Area	1,068.75	100 %
Armory — Edenton		
Renovations	6,950.00	100 %
Armory — Raeford		
Renovations to Garage Area	3,944.00	100 %
Armory — New Bern		
Roof Repairs	3,559.60	100 %
Armory — Butner		
Roof Repairs	2,152.00	100 %
Exterior Painting	8,410.00	100 %
(15 Locations)		
Interior Painting	48,119.51	100 %
(21 Locations)		
Security Fences	8,979.71	100 %
(9 Locations)		
Gasoline Storage Tanks	3,659.06	25 %
(3 Locations)		
Miscellaneous Repairs (Contracted)	25,609.22	100 %
(40 Locations)		

SECTION VI

STRENGTH OF THE NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD

The North Carolina Army National Guard is comprised of the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment; major elements of the 30th Infantry Division (Mechanized) and the Non-Division Troop Command. The total strengths for these organizations were 722 commissioned officers, 99 warrant officers and 10,133 enlisted personnel, for an aggregate of 10,954 as of 30 June 1970.

The North Carolina Air National Guard is comprised of Headquarters of the North Carolina Air National Guard; Headquarters 145th Military Airlift Group; 145th Supply Squadron; 145th Support Squadron; 145th Aerial Port Flight; 145th Communications Flight (Spt); 145th USAF Dispensary; 145th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron; 145th Civil Engineering Flight; 206th Weather Flight; 156th Military Airlift Squadron; 156th Aeromed Evacuation Flight; 156th Weather Flight; and the 263d Communications Squadron. The Air National Guard consisted of 168 commissioned officers, 1 warrant officer and 983 airmen with an aggregate of 1,152 as of 30 June 1970.

The total strength of the North Carolina Guard was 12,106 at the close of the reporting period.

SECTION VII

STATES SPECIAL DUTY

During the period of this report, elements of the North Carolina National Guard were ordered to State special duty 15 times to assist in various emergencies.

On 17 February 1969 a severe snow and ice storm occurred in Anson, Richmond, and Robeson Counties. Fifty-seven guardsmen were ordered to State special duty during the period 17 February to 25 February to operate military generators in order to provide emergency electrical power to these hard hit areas.

On seven separate occasions elements of the North Carolina National Guard were ordered to State special duty to assist authorities in searching for missing persons. The dates, county where search was conducted, and number of guardsmen involved per incident were:

3 September 1968	Bladen County	148 guardsmen
1 January 1969	Brunswick County	52 guardsmen
2 February 1969	Franklin County	190 guardsmen
5 March 1969	Bertie County	87 guardsmen
7 October 1969	Brunswick County	66 guardsmen
16 October 1969	Cumberland County	112 guardsmen
10 April 1970	Lenoir County	113 guardsmen

Elements of the North Carolina National Guard were ordered to State special duty on seven occasions to assist civil authorities in the restoration of law and order caused by civil disturbances. The periods of disorder, location, and number of guardsmen involved per incident were:

13-16 February 1969	Duke University	965 guardsmen
5- 7 March 1969	City of Durham	603 guardsmen
12-15 March 1969	City of Durham	660 guardsmen
18-19 April 1969	City of Raleigh	452 guardsmen
29 April-1 May 1969	City of Winston-Salem	162 guardsmen
16-20 May 1969	City of Burlington	502 guardsmen
21-25 May 1969	City of Greensboro	735 guardsmen

SECTION VIII

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

A. Organization

The troop basis for the State did not change during the period of this report. There were, however, a few minor reorganizations and changes in unit designation. The locations which experienced those changes and the current unit designation at those locations are as follows:

NON-DIVISIONAL UNITS

Unit	Location
HHC (-Det 1 & 2), 2d Bn (M), 120th Inf	Hickory
Det 1, HHC, 2d Bn (M), 120th Inf	Statesville
Det 2, HHC, 2d Bn (M), 120th Inf	Newton
Co A (-Det 1), 2d Bn (M), 120th Inf	Morganton
Det 1, Co A, 2d Bn (M), 120th Inf	Boone
Co B (-Det 1), 2d Bn (M), 120th Inf	Lexington
Co C (-Det 1 & 2), 2d Bn (M), 120th Inf	Mt. Airy
Det 1, Co C, 2d Bn (M), 120th Inf	Elkin
Det 2, Co C, 2d Bn (M), 120 Inf	Mocksville

DIVISIONAL UNITS

HHC (-Det 1 & 2), 1st Bn (M), 119th Inf	Ahoskie
Det 1, HHC, 1st Bn (M), 119th Inf	Tarboro
Det 2, HHC, 1st Bn (M), 119th Inf	Roanoke Rapids
Co A (-Det 1), 1st Bn (M), 119th Inf	Wilson
Det 1, Co A, 1st Bn, 119th Inf	Nashville
Co B (-Det 1 & 2), 1st Bn (M), 119th Inf	Williamston
Det 1, Co B, 1st Bn (M), 119th Inf	Scotland Neck
Det 2, Co B, 1st Bn (M), 119th Inf	Woodland
Co C (-Det 1 & 2), 1st Bn (M), 119th Inf	Elizabeth City
Det 1, Co C, 1st Bn (M), 119th Inf	Edenton
Det 2, Co C, 1st Bn (M), 119th Inf	Windsor
HHC (-Det 1), 1st Bn (M), 120th Inf	Wilmington
Det 1, HHC, 1st Bn (M), 120th Inf	Wallace
Co A (-Det 1 & 2), 1st Bn (M), 120th Inf	Jacksonville
Det 1, Co A, 1st Bn (M), 120th Inf	Morehead City
Det 2, Co A, 1st Bn (M), 120th Inf	Beulaville
Co B (-Det 1 & 2), 1st Bn (M), 120th Inf	Shallotte
Det 2, Co B, 1st Bn (M), 120th Inf	Fair Bluff
Co C (-Det 1), 1st Bn (M), 120th Inf	Smithfield
Det 1, Co C, 1st Bn (M), 120th Inf	Warsaw
HHC (-Det 1 & 2), 1st Bn, 252d Armor	Fayetteville
Det 1, HHC, 1st Bn, 252d Armor	Roseboro
Det 2, HHC, 1st Bn, 252d Armor	Parkton

The "Selected Reserve Forces" (SRF) mission, designation and requirements was terminated 1 October 1969.

B. Annual Training

Calendar Year 1968

The 5th Battalion, 113th Artillery performed Annual Training at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, during the period 17-31 August 1968.

The following units performed Annual Training at Fort Gordon, Georgia, during the period 7-21 July 1968:

HHD, NCARNG (-)
167th MP Bn (Army)
HHD, 109th MP Bn (TM AD)
210th MP Co (Gd)
211th MP Co (Gd)
213th MP Co (Gd)

The North Carolina Military Academy, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, conducted Annual Training during the period 24 July - 11 August 1968.

Annual Training conducted during the first half of CY-1968 was included in the last biennial report.

All periods of Annual Training were considered effective.

Calendar Year 1969

North Carolina Army National Guard units conducted Annual Training during this calendar year as follows:

1. Non-Divisional Units:

- (a) Fort Bragg, North Carolina, 1-15 June 1969
 - Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, NCARNG (-)
 - 205th Medical Detachment
 - 823d Medical Detachment
 - 2d Battalion (MECH) 120th Infantry
 - Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 690th Maintenance Battalion
 - 691st Maintenance Company
 - 694th Maintenance Company
 - 696th Maintenance Company
 - 382d Quartermaster Detachment
- (b) Fort Stewart, Georgia, 14-29 June 1969
 - 878th Engineer Company
- (c) Fort Gordon, Georgia, 15-29 June 1969
 - Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, NCARNG (IP)
 - 167th Military Police Battalion
 - Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 109th Military Police Battalion

- 210th Military Police Company
- 211th Military Police Company
- 213th Military Police Company
- (d) Fort Stewart, Georgia 19 July - 3 August 1969
 - Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 540th Transportation Battalion
 - 1450th Transportation Company
 - 1451st Transportation Company
 - 1452d Transportation Company
- 2. 30th Infantry Division (MECHANIZED) Units:
 - (a) Fort Stewart, Georgia 5 July - 3 August 1969
 - 30th Infantry Division (MECH) minus 1st Squadron, 196th Cavalry, 5th Battalion, 113th Artillery, Company E, 730th Maintenance Battalion, Ground Surveillance Sections of the Infantry and Armor Battalions and Radar Section, 1st Battalion, 113th Artillery
 - (b) Fort Bragg, North Carolina 31 May - 14 June 1969
 - Ground Surveillance Sections from each Infantry and Armor Battalion and Cavalry Squadron
 - (c) Fort Sill, Oklahoma 19 July - 2 August 1969
 - 5th Battalion, 113th Artillery
- 3. North Carolina Military Academy conducted Annual Training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, during the period 10-24 August 1969.
- 4. Selective Service Section, HHD, NCARNG, conducted Annual Training in one and two officer increments at the State Selective Service Headquarters, Raleigh, North Carolina, during the period 1 July - 20 December 1969.

There were no serious mishaps to personnel or equipment.

Training accomplished during all periods was considered effective.

Calendar Year 1970

North Carolina Army National Guard units conducted Annual Training during the first half of this calendar year as follows:

- 1. Non-Divisional units:
 - Fort Bragg, North Carolina, 30 May - 13 June 1970
 - Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, NCARNG (-)
 - 167th Military Police Battalion
 - Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment (-), 690th Maintenance Battalion
 - 691st Maintenance Company
 - 696th Maintenance Company
- 2. 30th Infantry Division (MECHANIZED) Units:
 - (a) Fort Stewart, Georgia 23 May - 7 June 1970
 - Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 30th Infantry Division (MECH)

1st Battalion (MECH), 119th Infantry
1st Battalion (MECH), 120th Infantry
1st Battalion, 252d Armor
2d Battalion, 252d Armor
Company B, 105th Medical Battalion
Company B, 730th Maintenance Battalion
Detachment, 230th Supply & Transport Battalion
Detachment, 30th Administration Company
1st Platoon, 30th Military Police Company

(b) Fort Bragg, North Carolina 30 May - 13 June 1970
Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 30th Infantry Division (MECH)
30th Military Police Company (-)
130th Signal Battalion
105th Engineer Battalion (-)
1st Squadron, 196th Cavalry (-)
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 30th Infantry Division (MECH) Artillery
1st Battalion, 113th Artillery
4th Battalion, 113th Artillery
5th Battalion, 113th Artillery
Headquarters & Headquarters Company & Band, 30th Infantry Division (MECH) Support Command
30th Administration Company (-)
Headquarters & Company A, 105th Medical Battalion
Headquarters & Company A, 730th Maintenance Battalion
230th Supply & Transport Battalion (-)

(c) Fort Bragg, North Carolina 20 June - 4 July 1970
Troop D, 1st Squadron, 196th Cavalry

Training accomplished during all of the above periods was considered effective.

Troop movements and training were conducted without serious mishap to personnel or equipment. However, one individual was killed in an off-duty private automobile accident.

C. Army Service and Area Schools

Officers and enlisted men of the North Carolina Army National Guard continue professional improvement by attending courses of instruction offered by United States Army Service Schools and Third United States Army Area Schools. During this report 643 officers and 115 enlisted men attended courses at these schools.

For the first time since 1962 spaces were made available to National Guard personnel to attend aviation qualification courses. During fiscal year 1970 twelve (12) officers and one (1) enlisted man attended the Officer/Warrant Officer Rotary Wing Aviator Course.

During the spring of 1970 a Mechanized Platoon Leader Course was conducted by the 30th Infantry Division (MECH) at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The course was conducted on four weekends. Sixty lieutenants attended the course.

D. Reserve Enlisted Program

This program, commonly referred to as The Six-Months Training Program or The Reserve Enlisted Program '63, provides that all individuals entering the Army National Guard without prior military service participate in an active duty for training status with the Active Army for the purpose of basic and specialist training. Individuals must participate in this program for a minimum period of 120 days; the total time being entirely dependent upon the type of training required by individual's assignment. This program provides two basic advantages for the National Guard in that it affords excellent training of an individual in the initial phase of his military career and relieves the National Guard units of the additional burden in time and man power to conduct this training. During the fiscal year 1969, a total of 695 individuals entered this program and during fiscal year 1970, a total of 2,308. A total of 3,003 were trained during the reporting period.

E. North Carolina Military Academy

The North Carolina Military Academy was established in 1958 and remains in operation at Fort Bragg, N. C.

In August 1968, ninety two (92) members of Officer Candidate Class Number Ten (10) graduated and were commissioned Second Lieutenants in the North Carolina National Guard or were presented certificates of eligibility. The following is a list of graduates:

Harold G. Allen	Robert R. Boyce	John C. Griffis
George W. Angel	Walter N. Burton Jr.	Isaac D. Gurley
Gregory D. Armstrong	Tommy M. Cloninger	Robert E. Grant
Franklin M. Averitt Jr.	James C. Cooper III	Samuel B. Hendrix Jr.
James H. Baker Jr.	Bobby R. Crawford	Walter R. Highsmith Jr.
Horace B. Barbee	Lawrence W. Davis	David H. Hill Jr.
Joe A. Barkely	Willard R. Dean Jr.	William A. Hill
Robert E. L. Baxter III	Earl L. Dutton	Larry N. Holland
James B. Beam	Richard L. Edwards	Curtis E. Holleman
Stephen R. Best	Luther R. Finch	Lignell W. Hood III
Terry W. Benson	Stanley A. Fink	Dewey E. Howell Jr.
Daniel W. Biggerstaff	Thomas G. Fisher	William C. Howard Jr.
Carl R. Bishop	John T. Furmage	Willie A. Hunt

Douglas F. Israel	John W. Ollis	Ronald L. Snow
Charles H. Jackson	Dwight L. Osborne	Carroll W. Spencer
Richard T. Jones	Joe D. Parker	John F. Stone
Wayne H. Jones	Michael L. Parks	Ray M. Sykes
Henry A. Jordan Jr.	Burke F. Partin Jr.	James L. Taylor
Clarence L. J. Joyner	George W. Pleasants Jr.	Richard E. Tucker
William B. Joyner	James C. Plyler Jr.	Kenneth R. Wade
Ronald E. Kress	Raymond F. Perry Jr.	Howard W. Watkins Jr.
David B. Lancaster	Clarence A. Price Sr.	William I. Watson Jr.
Benjamin W. Lanier	George C. Pratt	Gaines L. Wullenwaber
Walter L. Lewis	Richard A. Rabb	George D. Williams III
Robert B. Long Jr.	James W. Richardson	Richard L. Williams
William F. McCombs	William N. Rigsbee Jr.	Armond H. Wright
Warren E. McCormick	Alton K. Rollins	Reginald R. Wright
Benny L. Merrell	Herbert T. Ruark	Daniel W. Wise
Ulrich G. Mizell Jr.	Charles H. Scruggs	John S. Yow
Don R. Moody	Robert B. Sharer	*Paul Ziglar
Phillip T. Nordan	John E. Sloop	

*Distinguished Graduate

In August 1969, fifty four (54) members of Officer Candidate Class Number Eleven (11) graduated and were commissioned Second Lieutenants in the North Carolina National Guard. The following is a list of graduates:

Phillip A. Baddour Jr.	Robert K. Dunlap	William L. Mayo II
Richard A. Baddour	John D. Edge III	Jules McMichael Jr.
James A. Bailey	Lyle R. Edwards Jr.	Gregory P. Mills
Johnnie C. Bailey	David W. Faircloth	James H. Mills Jr.
Clyde R. Brawley Jr.	Charles E. Gibson	Hugh J. Moore
*Gary M. Brown	Milton C. Green	Dennis W. Patrick Jr.
Terry W. Brown	Forrest M. Grimes	John E. Penland
Wiley Brown Jr.	Robert F. Gunter Jr.	Donald C. Plaster Jr.
Howard F. Bryan	Thomas O. Gwinn	Edward R. Pope Jr.
George A. Burnham	William E. Harrison	Kenneth C. Ritter
James D. Coble	William C. Howard Jr.	Charles W. Robinson
James T. Cowan	Robert D. Huneycutt	George E. Shelton III
James L. Cox Jr.	Derrick W. James	Thurman R. Smith Jr.
Delbert M. Cranford	Robert D. King	Edgar G. Smoak
Gene A. Crumpler	William J. Leach Jr.	Tommie L. Stone
Thomas E. Daughtry	Luther G. Leonard	Charles D. Strickland
Dailey J. Derr	Jonathan Lucas	Danny D. Williford
Alvis B. Dickson Jr.	Ralph F. Lyon	Theodore F. Winters

*Distinguished Graduate

At the present time there are thirteen (13) members of Officer Candidate Class Number Twelve (12) enrolled and are scheduled to graduate in July of this year. Four (4) of these candidates are members of the USAR. This is the first class in which Army Reserve personnel have participated.

The NCO Leadership School which was organized as an integral part of the Academy in 1960 continues to provide the State with trained personnel. NCO Class Numbers 5, 6, and 7 graduated a combined total of 153 students.

It is anticipated that the Officer Candidate School will continue its present programs. The initial class size will be made to conform with the projected requirements for junior officers in the North Carolina Army National Guard.

F. Annual General Inspections

In accordance with the provisions of Section 105, Title 32, United States Code, general inspections of all units of the Army National Guard are conducted annually by the Inspector General's Department, Headquarters Third United States Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia.

The purpose of these inspections is to determine whether:

1. Units are organized as prescribed and minimum strength requirements are being maintained.
2. Personnel possess the prescribed qualifications.
3. Organizations and members thereof are armed, equipped and uniformed with prescribed allowances.
4. Instruction and training are in accordance with prescribed standards.
5. Property issued to units is properly maintained and safeguarded.
6. Records are maintained in accordance with requirements of the law and regulations.

These inspections were conducted during the biennium as follows:

1. Fiscal year 1969—9 September—18 October 1968
2. Fiscal year 1970—16 February—12 March 1970

All units received a satisfactory rating.

G. Maintenance

The State Maintenance Officer has the responsibility for supervising the maintenance and repair of all Federal equipment except Army aircraft issued to the North Carolina Army National Guard. The functions are performed at the Combined Support Maintenance Shop, Raleigh; Raleigh-Durham Airport; Weekend Training Equipment Pool (WETEP), Fort Bragg and

the twenty (20) Organizational Maintenance Shops located throughout the State. Maintenance of all supported equipment is considered outstanding.

The Weekend Training Equipment Pool was established 1 May 1965 to provide a facility for maintenance, storage, issue and receipt of tracked combat vehicles pooled at Fort Bragg, N. C., for training armored elements of the NC ARNG. The WETEP is under the operational control of the State Maintenance Officer.

The Annual Command Maintenance Management Inspections for FY 1969 and FY 1970 were conducted by personnel from the Office of the State Maintenance Officer and Combined Support Maintenance Shop. Units and activities are rated either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. All units were rated Satisfactory for FY 1969. All units except one were rated Satisfactory in FY 1970. The concept for the conduct of these CMMI's has accomplished the objective of causing commanders at all echelons to become aware of their responsibilities for maintenance and care of their equipment.

The activities under the operational control of the State Maintenance Officer were inspected by the Third United States Army Inspector General during Annual General Inspections in FY 1969 and FY 1970. Commendable results were recognized by the Inspector both years.

H. Army National Guard Technician Program

Since the reorganization of the National Guard in 1947, the many and varied administrative, accounting, logistical, maintenance and training functions required at each National Guard unit and activity have been performed by a workforce of full-time personnel known as National Guard Technicians. While this group of employees has always been supported by Federal funds, they were not recognized officially as either Federal or State employees. After many years of effort on the part of the National Guard Bureau, the National Guard Association of the United States, the Adjutant General's Association of the United States and congressional leaders, Public Law 90-486, the National Guard Technician Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 755; 32 OSC 709), was approved on 13 August 1968. As a result of this law, National Guard technicians were fully recognized as Federal employees effective 1 January 1969.

With the number of Army National Guard technicians authorized for the State being based on the overall troop structure and operational requirements of the State Army National Guard's units and activities, the technician workforce has increased during the period of this report from 470 to 490 full-time employees. The majority of these technicians are required to be members of the National Guard in a military assignment related to their civilian employment, and for this reason are designated as "Excepted" Civil Service employees. In addition, a small number of female stenographers and clerks are employed and appointed as "Competitive" Civil Service employees.

Under the present manning criteria, at least one technician is authorized for each Company or Detachment size unit with an assigned strength of 50 or more Guardsmen. Battalion and higher type headquarters are provided additional administrative and training technicians based on the type of unit concerned. Each battalion is supported by an Organizational Maintenance Shop, manned by a Shop Chief and one or more mechanics who perform the proper level of maintenance of Unit equipment. The office and warehouse of the United States Property and Fiscal Officer, and the Army National Guard Combined Support Maintenance Shop, both located at the National Guard Center Complex on Reedy Creek Road in Raleigh are supported, personnel wise, entirely by technicians.

Technician positions and funding support for Army National Guard units and activities during the biennium covered by this report have been as follows:

Unit/Activity	No. of Technicians		Total Salaries and Wages	
	FY-69	FY-70	FY-69	FY-70
State Hq Tees	15	13	\$ 137,320.00	\$ 139,367.26
MSCA Tees	5	5	51,436.51	56,808.58
Unit Admin Tees	219	222	1,845,480.00	2,147,587.07
Orgn Maint Tees	94	100	665,086.80	767,052.74
USPFO Tees	63	64	510,046.04	588,420.03
Maint Acty Tees	85	86	645,609.16	710,179.20
TOTAL	481	490	\$3,854,978.51	\$4,409,414.88

From the standpoint of operations, the conversion of the technician workforce to a Federal employee status has been almost unnoticeable. It has had, however, a considerable effect on the administration and management of the program, which must

now be performed and accomplished in accordance with applicable Civil Service as well as National Guard Bureau rules and regulations. To the individual technician, it does provide numerous improved benefits in the area of retirement, insurance privileges, placement and promotion policies, grievance and appeal procedures, and eligibility for participation in employee-management relationships. While the full impact of Public Law 90-486 is yet to come, it should result in a more stable Army National Guard Technician Program for both employees and management than we have experienced heretofore.

I. Military Support To Civil Authorities

The Military Support to Civil Authorities Section has a dual mission. This mission encompasses planning for and coordinating military support to Civil Defense Agencies in the event of nuclear attack on the United States. Of equal importance, the mission also includes planning for and coordinating military support to civil authorities during natural or man-made disasters, to include civil disorders.

This section functions as a full-time staff for The Adjutant General in planning, coordinating, and furnishing planning guidance in the military support of civil defense to all military forces in the State of North Carolina. In addition, it serves The Adjutant General in furnishing planning guidance in the military support to civil authorities for all elements of the North Carolina National Guard.

Military assistance to State and local government is provided in times of hardship caused by unusual circumstances. Authorization for affording military support from the North Carolina National Guard at the State and local level remains under the direct command of the Governor of North Carolina. In the event of a national disaster of any type, the North Carolina National Guard, in its entirety or by specific elements, could be ordered into active Federal service. This section plus the other troops concerned would then come under direct command of the President of the United States or his designated representative. At that time only, would military assistance requirements be allocated through the Federal Government.

This section is authorized and composed of five Army National Guard Technicians. Although these technicians are supported by Federal funds, they are under direct control and supervision of The Adjutant General. Three members of the section have

attended and graduated from the Office of Civil Defense Staff College at Battle Creek, Michigan. Two members have attended the Senior Officers Civil Disturbance Orientation Course (SEADOC) at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

J. Army Advisors

To provide assistance to unit commanders at the various echelons of command in solving problems of training and administration, the Department of Army authorizes an Advisor Group, composed of regular Army Officers and enlisted men, to each State. The Group assigned to North Carolina has an authorized strength of 26 officers and 34 enlisted men. There has been a noted increase in strength during the reporting period with a year end assigned strength of 20 officers and 33 enlisted men.

Colonel John N. Schomig has served as Senior Advisor throughout the period. The 30th Infantry Division (Mech) Advisor, Colonel Albert M. Nash, has also served during the entire period.

SECTION IX

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

A. Organization

The North Carolina Air National Guard is composed of six elements reporting directly to and under the direction of Brigadier General William J. Payne, Assistant Adjutant General for Air, State of North Carolina. These units are Hq, N.C. Air National Guard, 145 Military Airlift Group, 263 Mobile Communications Squadron (Contingency), 156 Weather Flight, 206 Weather Flight, and the 145 Communications Flight (Support). These units, with the exception of the 263 Mobile Communications Squadron (Contg) and the 206 Weather Flight are located at Douglas Municipal Airport, Charlotte, NC. The 263 Mobile Communications Squadron (Contg) is located at Badin, N. C., with a detachment at Wadesboro, NC. The 206 Weather Flight is located at Raleigh-Durham Municipal Airport, Morrisville, NC, and provides weather support for the 30th Infantry Division, N. C. Army National Guard.

There were minor changes only in the organization and functions of units of the North Carolina Air National Guard during this period.

Headquarters, 145 Military Airlift Group supervises functions of subordinate units which include the 145 Support Squadron, 145 Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron, 145 Supply Squadron, 145 USAF Dispensary, 156 Military Airlift Squadron, 145 Aerial Port Flight, 156 Aeromedical Evacuation Flight, and the 145 Civil Engineering Flight. Supervision and direction of functions are in accordance with the Group concept and functional alignment whereby the authority and responsibility to command an Air National Guard unit is vested in one commander, the Group Commander. Although each unit with the Group is authorized a commander, these subordinate commanders are responsible to the Group Commander for certain functions in support of the overall Group mission. Under this concept, the Group Commander is authorized a Deputy Commander for Materiel, a Deputy Commander for Operations, and a Support Squadron Commander as assistants for the supervision of Group line activities. The Commander, 145 USAF Dispensary, is the Group Surgeon and provides advice in all medical matters.

The 145 Civil Engineering Flight was activated on 22 November 1969. The Civil Engineering function formerly assigned to the 145 Support Squadron was withdrawn and became the responsibility of the Civil Engineering Flight. The basic strength column of the unit manning document contains the personnel authorizations to provide the flight with a mobile (Prime Beef "C" Team) response capability. The augmented strength column of the UMD contains the personnel authorizations required to fulfill a typical Civil Engineering Flight mission requirement. The Prime Beef "C" Team is designed to support unforeseen contingencies and special air warfare operations. It can be called upon to supplement other Prime Beef Teams that need assistance. Prime Beef (Base Engineer Emergency Forces) are designed to perform direct combat-support roles in support of the Air Force mission world-wide. Military Airlift Command, USAF, is the major gaining command for the 145 Military Airlift Group. The Group is assigned to the 116 Military Airlift Wing, Georgia Air National Guard, for mobilization and training purposes. In the event of recall to extended active duty, the Group and assigned units would become a part of the World Wide MAC System with assignment to 21 Air Force, McGuire AFB, New Jersey. The Group has an "in place" M-Day assignment.

The 263 Mobile Communications Squadron (Contg) is composed of Operations, Maintenance, and self-supporting sections and is assigned to the 251 Communications Group (Mobile), Ohio Air National Guard, Springfield, Ohio for operational, training, and mobilization purposes. This unit has a M-Day assignment to Air Force Communications Service.

The 145 Communications Flight (Support) has a M-Day assignment to Air Force Communications Service. The Flight provides communications support for the 145 Military Airlift Group and would continue this support in the event of activation of the Group.

The 156 Weather Flight (Mobile/Fixed) and the 206 Weather Flight (SA) have a M-Day assignment to Air Weather Service, an intermediate command under Military Airlift Command. The 156 Weather Flight has continued normal operations during this period without a major change in organizational structure. The maintenance of a high level of operational readiness by the 156 Weather Flight has been noteworthy. The 206

Weather Flight provides weather support for the 30th Infantry Division. The strength of the Flight was increased from 2 officers and 4 airmen to 3 officers and 15 airmen on 1 August 1969. The progress toward operational readiness made by the 206 Weather Flight is outstanding, especially in view of the significant increase in strength and training requirements.

The concentration of a majority of the North Carolina Air National Guard functions at Charlotte, NC, has permitted the decentralization of certain Air National Guard functions to the Office of the Assistant Adjutant General for Air, thereby eliminating duplications of effort in some areas. This practice occurs primarily in the personnel and administrative areas. In addition, Assistant USP&FO's for Air, (Fiscal), (Property), and (Real Property), perform Air Comptroller, Supply and Services, and Property accountability functions.

Equipment in use in the North Carolina Air National Guard has a value of \$2.4 million. Real estate is valued at \$2.6 million, aircraft and spare parts at over \$15 million, while the annual payrolls total approximately three million dollars.

Air National Guard unit manning documents are the documents which authorize military manpower spaces. Problems encountered in previous years in the areas of authorizations versus ceilings continued at the beginning of this period. The commander must consider the drill pay ceiling when filling a manning document position. He alone must decide which positions to fill and those positions which can be left vacant. The unit manning document thus becomes a desired goal in the event of active duty. In this State, we are authorized 1,234 military spaces in accordance with approved unit manning standards. The programmed drill pay spaces were 1,100 which meant that approximately 90% of authorized positions could be filled in FY 1969. The overall Air National Guard drill-pay spaces were increased effective 1 July 1969. The drill-pay ceiling of the 145 Military Airlift Group was again increased to 100% of authorized spaces.

The majority of airmen assigned to N. C. Air National Guard units were non-prior service personnel at time of enlistment. Maintenance of authorized strength levels is dependent upon receipt of sufficient USAF training spaces to enlist non-prior service personnel. When drill-pay ceilings are increased, an increase in USAF Service School spaces should follow. The Air National Guard is not in a position to depend entirely on non-prior service enlistment quotas and training spaces to meet

strength requirements. A small percentage of personnel with active duty experience are enlisted each year and a small percentage of personnel who complete their service obligation with the Air National Guard reenlist or extend enlistments. The introduction of the Selective Service Random Selection Procedures decreased the available manpower to fill authorized enlistment/service school training quotas. However, we were able to fill all spaces authorized and still have a waiting list. Non-prior service personnel are processed for enlistment in accordance with priority system established by the Department of Defense. Order of enlistment is: Priority I: applicants who **have not** undergone random selection for induction; Priority II: applicants who **have** undergone random selection for induction. Every effort is made to retain experienced airmen completing service obligation, through explanation of benefits, advantages of continued training, and appeal to patriotism. Retention of trained personnel will continue as a problem area until additional benefits are made available. A reenlistment bonus for the Reserve Forces would eliminate some of the loss of trained and proficient manpower. The turnover of a large force of trained personnel each six years is expensive and has an adverse effect on the operational capability of units of the Reserve Forces. During the latter part of this period, there was extensive discussion of an all volunteer regular force and the impact of such a program on the National Guard.

During this period, the Air National Guard continued operations under the generally accepted concept that the Air National Guard has passed from a training organization to an operational unit. At the beginning of Fiscal Year 1969, two airlift missions were flown to Vietnam each month. This was the anticipated level of participation in Fiscal Year 1969. These missions were supported from Air National Guard appropriations intended to support the ANG training mission. We were able to provide operational support as a by-product of our Air National Guard training dollars, thus giving the taxpayer double value for his defense dollar. Participation in Vietnam missions was over and above the average of three missions flown each month to Europe. Missions to Vietnam were later reduced to an average of one each 20 days due to budgetary limitations. The 145 Military Airlift Group entered FY 1969 with a capability rating of C-2, which indicates fully operational with minor exceptions. The limiting factor was a shortage of flight engineers

and loss of qualified pilots. Additional flight engineers entered Cruise Control Training Course in February 1969. Overall shortage in assigned strength became the limiting factor later in the year. C-1 rating, fully operational, was attained in December 1969 and maintained for the remainder of the reporting period. During this period, the 145 Military Airlift Group continued its excellent record of accident free flying and flew the C-124, unit equipped aircraft, (or primary weapons system), a total of 11,200 hours. This makes a grand total of 18,838 hours in the Globemaster and a noteworthy total of 60,498 accident free flying hours through 30 June 1970. At the close of this period, the C-124 aircraft had an average airframe time of 15,315 hours per aircraft with an average installed engine time of 564 hours. The direct maintenance man-hour factor for each flying hour is 15.4. During this period, the Group flew 103.5 percent of programmed flying hours. (Mission accomplishment will be outlined later in this report). We could not list accomplishments without again praising our aircrew members who secured time off from regular civilian positions in order to make the many trips. The attitude displayed by the employers in this area has been one of understanding and acceptance. This approach has assured an airlift capability as well as availability of employees to the civilian economy a majority of the time. We feel the realization by DoD of the airlift capability available from the Air National Guard has been one reason units have not been recalled during the Vietnam emergency. Support provided as outlined herein has required an average of nearly 500 flying hours per month during the two-year period. This is quite an achievement, especially since a major conversion had occurred 15 months prior to the beginning of this report. As of 30 June 1970, the following NC ANG units were Federally recognized and personnel were actively participating in scheduled training activities:

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Unit	Date F/R	Auth	Strength	Off	Asgd	Commander
		Off Amn	Amn	Off	Amn	
Hq NC ANG	1 Nov.	51	15	9	10	BG W. J. Payne
Hq 145 Mil Alft Gp	1 Jul	57	16	21	14	Col R. W. Brooks, Jr.
145 CAM Sq	20 Feb	65	7	262	7	LC G. L. Gaffney
145 Supply Sq	20 Feb	65	8	89	8	LC C. M. Hanes
145 Support Sq	25 Jan	64	22	193	18	LC W. E. Riggs
145 USAF Dispensary	21 Sep	67	11	30	9	LC(MC) H. H. Nicholson, Jr.
156 Mil Alft Sq	15 Mar	48	83	53	76	LC W. V. Elliott
156 AMEF	25 Jan	64	22	34	7	Maj(MSC) W. S. Hicks, Jr.
145 Aerial Port Flt	22 Apr	67	1	24	1	Maj D. F. Fryar
145 Civil Engineering Flt	22 Nov	69	4	81	2	Maj J. W. Thompson
156 Wea Flt, Mbl/Fixed	16 Jan	53	4	13	4	LC E. G. Dickey
263 Mbl Comm Sq (Contg)	3 Nov	52	11	174	8	LC O. D. Palmer
206 Wea Flt	11 Dec	65	3	15	2	Maj C. N. Bishop
145 Comm Flt (Spt)	15 Jun	66	2	27	2	Maj W. L. Hipp
TOTAL			209	1025	168	983

B. Mission

The primary mission of the flying organization is military airlift with a secondary function of aeromedical airlift. The mission has not changed during this reporting period; however, it is worthy of note that the unit has actually performed its primary mission as well as trained to perform these missions. The development of this concept has been explained previously. The fact that Reserve Force units are demonstrating wartime capabilities with a peacetime organization cannot be repeated too often. This is true of all the Air National Guard Military Airlift Units. The question regarding the future of airlift units was never clearly resolved during this period. A definite trend was established by conversion of two strategic (or MAC) airlift units to tactical airlift with Tactical Airlift Command as gaining command and by the reduced enroute supported provided our aircraft by Military Airlift Command. It appears that at least some of the C-124 units will be in existence for several years due to its capability in the outsize cargo area. What next? Who knows? The future must take into consideration the potential of the mammoth C-54, the 14 active MAC C-141 squadrons, the needs of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, which is being pressured by MAC to provide, in the event of war, outsize cargo configured aircraft—DC-10, Lockheed 1011, and Boeing 747—without a peacetime military cargo airlift contract to insure that this wartime requirement is a reasonable financial investment. USAF RAND studies have recommended, among other things, that the C-141's be transferred to the Reserve fleet. Our future aircraft could well be in the jet C-141 Starlifter.

The North Carolina Air National Guard has been fortunate to have a stable force of key officers and airmen in past years. Very few officers have been eliminated by Vitalization Board action. This may not be the case in the next few years. We may lose some officers due to the vitalization concept, others will be lost due to age, total Federal commissioned service, etc. Programs have been adopted to assure that replacements are available to continue our tradition as a combat-capable force.

Primary mission of each NC ANG unit is as follows:

Hq NC ANG: Advises and assists the Adjutant General in the administration, logistics, and training of Air National Guard units within the State, in performance of State requirements

and in preparation of the Air National Guard for its Federal mission. Plans for and conducts operations in support of Civil Defense.

Hq 145 Military Airlift Group: Provides command and staff supervision over assigned units engaged in providing for military airlift operations. Provides command support to assigned units in all other functional areas.

145 Support Squadron: Operates and maintains an installation in support of Military Airlift Group and subordinate units. Provides specialized services of a support nature, i.e., personnel, administration, comptroller, chaplain, legal, etc.

145 Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron: Performs aircraft maintenance and related ground support equipment maintenance under supervision of Chief of Maintenance. Provides administrative support for assigned personnel, excluding personnel functions.

145 Supply Squadron: Provides for the receipt, storage, and issuance of all classes of supplies, except sales store, commissary store, and salvage and disposal.

145 USAF Dispensary: Provides medical support to mission squadron and allied units. Provides limited diagnostic and therapeutic services in the fields of general and aviation medicine; provides limited dental services.

156 Military Airlift Squadron: Provides military air transportation of personnel and materiel for the armed forces and other governmental agencies as directed.

156 Aeromedical Evacuation Flight: Provides aeromedical evacuation crews for in-flight care of patients on military airlift aircraft.

145 Aerial Port Flight: Provides personnel and equipment to operate air terminals at airheads or other designated locations to process cargo and personnel to be airlifted and to prepare cargo and equipment for airdrop.

145 Civil Engineering Flight: Provides support for unforeseen contingencies and special air warfare operations. Provides Prime Beef "C" Team capable of performing direct combat support under the Bare Base Concept.

156 Weather Flight, Mobile: Operates a weather station providing forecasting and observing services.

206 Weather Flight (SA): Provides forecasting and observing service as required by an Army Infantry Division.

145 Communications Sq (Support): Provides fixed ground communications of teletype, telephone, or radio configuration supporting units at the base where located.

263 Mobile Communications Sq (Contg): The peacetime mission is to attain and maintain an optimum effective capability to carry out roles and tasks assigned in gaining command plans for use in an emergency, with capability to install, support, and maintain radio relays and mobile radio terminals at unprepared sites.

C. Reorganization and Aircraft Conversions

The flying unit of the North Carolina Air National Guard was equipped with C-124 aircraft during this entire reporting period. No aircraft conversions have occurred. Only minor organizational changes have been made. The 145 Civil Engineering Flight was Federally recognized during this period. Alignment to meet the Prime Beef concept was accomplished when unit was presented for Federal recognition.

Units of the 145 Military Airlift Group are organized in accordance with unit manning documents applicable to C-124 aircraft. The majority of the UMD's relating to MAC gained units are as of November 1966 and should be brought up-to-date by the National Guard Bureau. This program is under staff study.

The 206 Weather Flight was reorganized on 1 August 1969. This reorganization resulted in an increase in authorized strength from 2 officers and 4 airmen to 3 officers and 15 airmen. The anticipated increase in authorized grade for the Commander was not reflected in revised Unit Manning Document.

Military units authorized as of 30 June 1970 are shown under Part A of this report. One unit has been added during this reporting period. The 145 Civil Engineering Flight was Federally recognized effective 22 Nov. 69, with assignment to the 145 Military Airlift Group.

Sixteen aircrews consisting of 3 pilots, 2 navigators, 2 flight engineers, and one loadmaster are authorized in the 156 Military Airlift Squadron to operate mission aircraft. This constitutes

an increase of one pilot and one navigator per basic crew over authorization for C-121 aircraft. Authorization is based on two aircrews for each of the 8 C-124 aircraft. Operational readiness is based on an aircrew consisting of 2 pilots, 1 navigator, 2 flight engineers and one loadmaster. Sixteen aircrews are formed and 15 are operationally ready. Additional operationally ready crew members are in other assignments with the 145 Military Airlift Group and State Headquarters. In addition, 10 aeromedical crews, consisting of 2 flight nurses and three aeromedical technicians for each crew, are authorized for the aeromedical airlift function.

The flying unit continued its accident free record during this period and was again given special recognition by the National Guard Bureau and Military Airlift Command. In November 1969, the NC ANG completed 10 years of accident free flying and, on 30 June 1970 has accumulated 60,498 hours of accident free flying time. The last major aircraft accident occurred in August 1958. These records are most impressive; however, they become even more so considering that the flying unit has been involved in five major aircraft conversions . . . from F-86E Jet Day Fighters to the F86L All Weather Jet Interceptors, to two different models of the twin reciprocating engine C-119 to the four engined C-121 Super Constellation, and finally the four engined C-124 Globemaster.

D. Construction

The following projects have been completed or were in progress during this reporting period:

1. Constructed new parking lot. Grading, necessary storm drains and gravel. Enlarged one of the existing parking lots. Charlotte, NC. Cost \$7,700.00
2. Constructed AGE Storage Shed and Equipment Painting Booth, Charlotte, NC. Cost \$6,800.00
3. Alteration of Maintenance Dock, Building #22, to provide space for an Engine I&R Shop, Charlotte, NC. Cost \$6,000.00
4. Installed necessary switching gear to provide emergency power to critical functions, Charlotte, NC. Cost \$2,800.00
5. Constructed weapons vault in Base Supply, Charlotte, NC. Cost \$1,400.00
6. Repairs to aircraft parking apron, Charlotte, NC. Cost \$8,250.00

7. Constructed Base Perimeter Road, Charlotte, NC. Cost \$4,600.00
8. Under construction — Warehouse, 263 Mobile Communications Squadron, Badin, NC. Cost \$24,460.00
9. Training Projects Cost \$2,000.00

Total Cost \$64,010.00

E. Annual Training

ANGM 50-01 authorizes the performance of a fifteen-day annual training by two methods. Annual training may be performed by a unit during fifteen continuous days or under the year-round concept. The 263 Mobile Communications Squadron (Contg), the 156 Weather Flight, and the 206 Weather Flight use the 15 continuous day system. The 145 Military Airlift Group uses the "year round" concept. This system was used during the Fiscal Years 1969 and 1970. The year round plan permits the spread of available annual training manpower throughout the year in direct support of daily mission support requirements. The commander is provided complete flexibility to schedule available mandays in all of the various categories. When effectively used, this plan can be invaluable in improving the over-all capability of individuals and units. Detailed scheduling is most important if the objectives of this plan are met.

During each fiscal year, four primary field training periods were established for personnel of the 145 Military Airlift Group, other than rated personnel and others on flying status. An effort was made to schedule approximately one fourth of the personnel for training during each of the primary periods in order to spread available annual training mandays throughout the fiscal year to support mission requirements. In instances where personnel could not attend during a primary period, they were scheduled for other periods when services could be used.

Changes to the Joint Travel Regulations have complicated the scheduling of annual field training for personnel attending under the year round concept. Personnel residing outside commuting distance are scheduled to attend during one of the two periods when dining hall is in operation. This practice conserves the limited funds available since we are not required to pay per diem during annual training when rations and quarters are available. Quarters are always available.

Rated personnel and a majority of other personnel on flying status completed annual training by making overwater flights. This action was taken in order to assure aircrew personnel were current and to qualify other flying personnel on overseas routes, thereby increasing the operational readiness status of personnel in this category. Trips were scheduled to Southeast Asia and to Europe and aircrews operated over routes prescribed by Military Airlift Command. Flight nurses and medical technicians who had not previously performed 15 days training as medical crew members aboard aeromedical transport aircraft of the active Air Force, transporting sick and injured patients of the armed forces throughout the continental United States, participated in this training. Others performed the same duty air-lifting patients from overseas bases such as South Vietnam, Japan, and Europe to the United States.

The year round type of annual training is quite valuable and has been effectively used by our flying units. Continuous evaluation is necessary to insure that full training benefits are realized. A program of this type is necessary in order for flying personnel to meet overwater training and qualification requirements. The value to other personnel must be based on training benefits realized and contributions to the overall mission. These are the most important items for unit commanders to consider in preparing a field training schedule. Personal convenience must be the least important item in the scheduling.

In 1968, the 263 Mobile Communications Squadron (Contg) participated in Exercise "Guard Strike II", with personnel training at Glenview NAS, Ill., Volk Field (ANG Training Site), Wis., Truax Field, Wis., Springfield ANGB, Ill. Deluth International Airport, Minn., Altus AFB, Okla. Birmingham MAP, Ala., and Badin ANG Installation, Badin, NC.

In 1969 this organization performed annual training at home stations, Badin and Wadesboro, NC.

Both periods were highly effective in improving the overall capability of the 263 Mobile Communications Squadron.

The 156 Weather Flight (Mobile/Fixed) attended annual training at Phelps-Collins ANG Base in Michigan during the period 19 Jul 69—2 Aug. 69. This type of training is quite valuable since personnel have an opportunity to provide weather support under field conditions. Reports received indicate that the

unit performed in its usual outstanding manner. Unit did not participate in annual training again before the end of this period.

The 206 Weather Flight attended field training 10 Aug. 68—24 Aug 68 at Myrtle Beach AFB, SC. This type of training is quite valuable since personnel have an opportunity to work with their counterparts and receive training in the operation of a Weather Flight on an Air Force Base. Unit attended annual training at Fort Stewart, Ga., during the period 6-20 July 1969 and at Pope AFB, NC during the period 30 May 1970-13 June 1970.

F. Schools

USAF and other service technical schools listed in the USAF Formal Schools Prospectus are available to Air National Guard members. Advanced and lateral courses have not been used to a great extent during this period since C-124 Mobile Training Detachment was available to provide training in C-124 systems.

Non-prior service personnel enlisting in the Air National Guard are required to complete a minimum of four months active duty for training as a condition of enlistment and in order to become basically qualified in duty Air Force specialty. Due to a requirement that period of active duty begin within 120 days after enlistment, an individual cannot be enlisted until an Air Force service school space has been made available by the National Guard Bureau. The four months active duty requirement may be completed by attending USAF Basic Military Training for six weeks and returning to home station for on-the-job training at the "3" (or apprentice) skill level until four months active duty for training is completed or member qualifies as "3" skill level; by attending USAF Basic and USAF Technical School and returning to home station for "5" (or journeyman) skill level OJT until active duty training is completed, or by attending Basic Military Training and USAF Service School where duration is four or more months. After the initial active duty training period, airmen receive training toward a higher skill level under the dual training concept. On-the-job training is provided while member participates in inactive and full time training duty. Participation in Career Development Courses (Air University Correspondence Courses) between training periods is also required. Each airman is pre-tested as phases of the

training program are completed, then tested by the Test Control Officer prior to being awarded a higher level Air Force Specialty. The ANG was required to assume the testing function during this period. This is a function of the Air Force; however, MAC has not provided officer Advisor manpower to accomplish this required testing.

USAF Service School spaces have been available to meet the majority of training requirements during this reporting period. Availability of spaces in the future is unknown. It will depend on actual support received to upgrade the Air National Guard.

The drill pay ceiling is an ever present numbers game. The ceiling is dictated by the Department of Defense and is compounded by the current accounting approach whereby a given number of mandays are allocated based on several factors. When we entered into the C-124 program, immediate authorization for 100% manning was given. We assumed this authorization was here to stay; however, this is not the case. We were heroes on 30 June 1970 because we had raised airman strength to a desired level, although we had a document, which was to become effective 1 July 1970, reducing our manning level to approximately 92% of UMD authorized strength. Immediately, we faced an overstrength situation. To make matters worse, if possible, the accounting factors indicate approximately 90% of maximum **programmed** strength (drill pay ceiling) will attend annual training. Unit training assembly attendance is based on 88% of programmed strength. Our participation closely approximates 100% routinely.

The discussion in the schools area would not be complete without mentioning the pilot procurement program. The Air National Guard and all individuals and associations interested in the future of the Air National Guard have tried for many years to get the ANG pilot training quota increased. This was not possible during each of the fiscal years being reported. We had a quota of 2 pilot trainees during each fiscal year. We anticipated an increase to four during FY 71. The quota of pilot trainees for the Air National Guard should be further increased if the ANG is to provide the back-up capability for our Regular Forces. There has been an increase in the number of prior service pilots making application for appointment in the ANG. This source of pilots could be used for appointment of additional pilots if support is increased.

We are in a good position insofar as the pilot age factor and anticipated losses due to provisions of ROPA are concerned. Minimal losses are anticipated over the next several years. Most of these will be due to completion of service obligations and ANG obligations by young pilots trained under the ANG pilot training quota. We are also in a good position insofar as assigned navigators are concerned. We believe young pilots and navigators leaving the regular Air Force could meet foreseeable needs. We appear to be in an excellent position until 1975 if no unforeseen significant trends develop. We could lose some pilots to the vitalization program.

Several other training programs available to the Air National Guard have been used during this reporting period. The Air Force Officer Training School has been used to train young officers for assignment to non-flying positions. Upon completion of Officer Training School and commissioning, an effort is made to enter officers in an USAF Service School offering Basic Technical Training in career area of anticipated assignment.

The National Guard Bureau has established the ANG Non-Commissioned Officer Academy and the ANG Leadership School at McGhee Tyson ANG Base, Knoxville, Tenn. The former is designed to train NCO's in upper grades E-5 through E-9, the latter is designed to train airmen in the lower grades E-3 and E-4. Our non-commissioned officers are taking advantage of the excellent training provided by the ANG NCO Academy. Graduates are encouraging other NCO's to attend and are striving to increase attendance at the Leadership School. We plan to give NCO Academy graduates increased responsibility in the management of the ANG.

G. Air Technician Program

Air Technician management and supervisory functions are decentralized under the provisions of ANGR 40-01, and are performed under the direction of the Base Detachment Commander, 145 Military Airlift Group, North Carolina Air National Guard, Charlotte, NC. In this capacity, the Base Detachment Commander directs the activities of the Air Technician Detachment, Charlotte, NC and the Air Technician Detachment, 263 Mobile Communications Squadron (Contg), Badin, NC. Air Technicians perform those functions and duties which cannot be performed by Air National Guard members while in a military status.

The manpower authorizations for the Detachment at Charlotte, NC are based on certain military factors and the success of military units in meeting established goals. One of the most important factors is assigned pilot strength. Pilot strength has been a problem area throughout the overall Air National Guard until recently. The Air National Guard flying unit at Charlotte, NC, has maintained pilot strength above the National Guard Bureau programmed level throughout this period.

The National Guard Bureau has established a Standard Manning Document System. This standard document is intended to authorize identical manpower spaces to units possessing similar aircraft. This system cannot be followed in all situations due to differences in support responsibilities. The standard documents are designed to show requirements for the basic manning of an Air Technician Detachment. Due to manpower and budgetary limitations, the National Guard Bureau has not been in a position to fund for authorized manpower spaces.

The requirement or manpower spaces shown on the most recent Air Technician Manning Document indicate an authorization of 194 spaces for the flying base; however, we have been limited to a monthly average of 170 employees during the past Fiscal Years. The trend is toward additional reductions in authorized man-years. The Base Detachment Commander is authorized to fill those positions which, in his opinion, are most essential to the performance of the primary mission of the flying base. The present manning policy creates an austere situation. In some instances, it has been necessary to curtail employment in some areas in order to retain personnel essential to the successful accomplishment of the flying mission.

The Air Technician Detachment can always use additional manpower. The year round concept of field training and local OJT program for non-prior service personnel completing active duty for training requirements provides some relief.

The Air Technician manning standard applicable to the 263 Mobile Communications Squadron (Contg) indicates a requirement for 15 employees. Due to limitations in man-years authorized for the State, this unit has been permitted an average of 14 permanent employees. Two technicians are authorized Hq NC ANG and two personnel technicians are authorized to support functions of the Air Technicians Office.

The Air Technicians are a force of highly skilled personnel and the "backbone" of the Air National Guard program. The

technicians have continued their leadership role in making our Air National Guard units a most valuable part of the Air Force.

After many years of effort on the part of the National Guard Bureau, and other friends of the Technicians, the status of Technicians was clarified when PL 90-486, the National Guard Technicians Act of 1968, was signed by The President in August 1968. Technicians on board on 1 January 1969 became Federal employees and were eligible for many of the benefits available to employees of Federal agencies. The law is most unique in that it designates Technicians as Federal employees as a matter of law and yet it provides for certain statutory administrative authority at the State level with respect to the administration of the Technician program. Thus, the law recognizes the military requirements and the State characteristics of the National Guard and designates the State Adjutants General as the sole agent for employment and administration of the Technician program, under appropriate regulations prescribed by the secretaries concerned. Excepted Technicians constitute the majority of the Technician force. As a condition of employment, excepted employees must be members of the National Guard and hold the military grade of officer, warrant officer, or enlisted specified by the technician position description.

Considerable planning was necessary in a short period to prepare for conversion of employees to a Federal status. Orientation conferences were conducted by the National Guard Bureau during October 1968. The conversion to systems and forms prescribed by the National Guard Bureau and the Civil Service Commission created an additional workload for the limited number of technicians available to perform these tasks. In addition, it was necessary to review past technician employment records for financial and personnel data required for completion of forms which were mandatory on 1 January 1969. In many instances, data collected covered over 20 years employment as technicians plus extended active duty in one of the armed services.

The most important factor of the new status was the retirement program and allied benefits. The Public Law provides credit for past technician service in full for Civil Service retirement eligibility purposes but there is a limitation of 55% for retirement pay computation purposes. We still hope that full credit for past service for all purposes will be forthcoming in the near future.

The Air National Guard had one involuntary retirement during this period. Employee occupied a technician position no longer listed in appropriate manning document. NGB granted a waiver permitting employment for the required one year after 1 January 1969 to meet retirement eligibility requirements. Mandatory retirements will begin in the coming year. Plans are being made for replacements. Two key positions are involved.

Operations under the new system have not been too difficult. The ANG has endeavored to use Air Force prescribed forms and procedures for a number of years.

H. Air Advisors

Military Airlift Command has changed its policy regarding assignment of Air Advisors to ANG flying groups. This policy change began when all pilot advisors were withdrawn from ANG flying groups approximately four years ago. The Flying Group has not had a pilot advisor since receipt of C-124 aircraft. An officer navigator advisor has not been assigned since June 1970. MAC realized that advisors are not fully utilized after the airlift unit is initially indoctrinated in aircraft procedures and changed its manning concept. In the future an advisory team consisting of one pilot, one navigator, one flight engineer, one loadmaster, one aircraft maintenance superintendent and one aeromedical technician, will be assigned for approximately 18 months following receipt of a different UE aircraft. Long range plan provides for permanent assignment of one pilot, one aircraft maintenance superintendent and one aeromedical technician. It appears pilot advisor will not become available for assignment until further phase down of Vietnam commitment. The gaining command has a responsibility to provide qualified personnel to conduct required testing under AFM 35-8. No provisions to fulfill this responsibility under the testing program has been made. The flying unit had to assume this responsibility to stay in business. This is just one more case of added responsibility without adequate manning.

One Aircraft Maintenance Superintendent and one Aeromedical Technician were assigned by MAC to the flying unit advisory staff as of close of this reporting period.

One airman technical advisor is authorized each of the Weather Flights. Exceptionally well qualified personnel have occupied these positions during this reporting period. Air Weather Service, as intermediate gaining command under MAC, supports

the advisory program in an excellent manner. The same is true of the Air Force Communications Service, which is gaining command for the 263 Mobile Communications Squadron (Contg) and the 145 Communications Flight. Weather Flight advisors are especially valuable since an Air Technician is not authorized for these units.

Advisory visits are made to our units by designated regular Air Force units. This function is performed by Hq 21 AF Staff in the case of the 145 Military Airlift Group. Since their "advice" is often challenged by the 21 AF IG Team, and their visits are time and manpower consuming, we question the value of some of the Advisory Visits and have expressed our opinion.

I. Conclusions

A report of this nature would not be complete without again mentioning the changes occurring insofar as use of the Air National Guard is concerned. We have progressed from a training concept to an operational concept. There is no question regarding the capability of the Air National Guard. Representatives of the Air Force have made this clear on a number of occasions. Aircrews are performing operational missions while on active duty and are eligible for the same awards and decorations as aircrews of the Regular Establishment. One hundred and thirty-one assigned aircrew members have been awarded the Vietnam Service Medal for service in a combat area; 22 have one Bronze Service Star; 16 have 2 Bronze Service Stars; 17 have 3 Bronze Service Stars; 8 have 4 Bronze Service Stars and 5 have five Bronze Service Stars denoting campaign participation. Forty aircrew members have been awarded the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal and 46 have been awarded the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.

Air National Guard aircrews continued performing operational missions in support of the Regular Establishment involved in limited wars. The increased flying time without a like increase in direct support has been an outstanding accomplishment. As in the past, we continue to wonder what will happen in future years if requirement for increased support for the active duty forces is reduced?

Throughout this period of outstanding performance by the Air National Guard airlift forces, plans have been announced to reduce the number of strategic airlift forces assigned to MAC. The 145 Military Airlift Group has not been affected as of this

date. We are looking forward to future aircraft conversion to more modern aircraft. The associate unit concept is a reality in U.S. Air Force Reserve. It has not been applied to an Air National Guard unit.

Following is a list of flying accomplishments during the reporting period:

- a. 11,200 flying hours
- b. 123 overwater missions
- c. 35 Southeast Asia (Vietnam) missions
- d. 2,378.3 tons of cargo flown
- e. 8,160,223 ton miles flown
- f. Flew a total of 166 cargo missions and 88 passenger missions

The bulk of our airmen have been well-trained in Riot Control, and we form the State Reserve. Our aircrews have flown several Garden Plot missions airlifting troops and equipment, vehicles, etc., in support of Civil Disturbance Control outside the State. Several of our members have served on State duty in the Adjutant General's Public Relations/Information Program during civil disturbances within the State.

SECTION X

SIMPLIFIED FISCAL STATEMENT

The financial report of the operations of the Department is made on the fiscal year basis. This report is being made to cover the Fiscal Years 1969 and 1970. The Fiscal Years 1968, 1969 and 1970 have not been audited and will be shown in the next Report of The Adjutant General.

The following figures are a consolidation of The Adjutant General's Department and The North Carolina Armory Commission for the period 1 July 1968 thru 30 June 1970. The Adjutant General's Department received \$245,491.00 in Federal Funds during this period as reimbursement of expenses. The North Carolina Armory Commission received \$318,707.00 in Federal Funds as reimbursement for armory construction; \$58,903.00 in Local Funds as participation in armory construction; \$638.00 from sale of timber at Butner; \$77,125.00 for sale of National Guard property at Apex and Greenville, N. C.; and \$3,600.00 for right-of-way damages to National Guard property at Asheboro, N. C.

Adjutant General's Department

	State	Local	Federal	Total
Administration	592,604			592,604
National Guard	616,128			616,128
Combined Support Mtnee Shop	10,475		31,423	41,898
USPFO Warehouse & Office	7,687		23,061	30,748
Morris Field	40,654		121,963	162,617
Bluethenthal Field	4,265		12,796	17,061
Wadesboro Radar Station	803		2,408	3,211
Badin Radar Station	2,747		8,241	10,988
Ral-Dur Army Aviation Shop	3,646		10,939	14,585
Service Centers	9,289		27,867	37,156
N. C. Military Academy	52,910		6,793	59,703
Special Duty-National Guard	194,729			194,729
Total	1,535,937	—0—	245,491	1,781,428

N. C. Armory Commission

Maintenance and Repairs	127,766			127,766
Deeds and Land Titles	1,288			1,288
Equipment Purchases	2,263			2,263
Payments on Armory				
Construction	131,837	58,903	318,707	509,447
Total	263,154	58,903	318,707	640,764
GRAND TOTAL	1,799,091	58,903	564,198	2,422,192
	74.3%	2.4%	23.3%	100%

SECTION XI
ATTACHMENTS

NORTH CAROLINA ARMORY COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF CAPITAL ASSETS

MOTOR VEHICLE STORAGE WAREHOUSES:

Locations	Cost
Asheboro	\$ 27,875.00
Asheville	47,655.00
Beulaville	17,258.00
Burlington	24,573.00
Clinton	31,867.00
Durham	30,751.00
Forest City	26,856.32
Goldsboro	24,784.00
Hickory	34,040.91
High Point	29,372.00
Jacksonville	27,601.00
Kings Mountain	24,579.00
Lenoir	27,475.00
Lincolnton	24,840.00
Mocksville	30,798.83
Mount Airy	28,427.00
Newton	27,300.00
North Wilkesboro	28,650.00
Parkton	15,666.00
Red Springs	27,845.00
Rocky Mount	26,781.49
Scotland Neck	26,025.00
Southern Pines	30,075.00
Statesville	23,300.00
Tarboro	29,029.00
Wallace	16,970.00
Warsaw	28,459.00
Wilson	9,895.00
Youngsville	31,700.00

ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOPS:

Ahoskie	23,976.00
Concord	45,946.50
Greensboro	24,495.00
Kinston	24,627.00
Winston-Salem	46,929.40
Youngsville	18,162.00

NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES:

Location	Cost
Ahoskie	96,968.50
Asheboro	208,079.94
Asheville	155,570.44
Belmont	130,620.78
Benson	134,154.47
Bladenboro	95,387.50
Burlington	97,281.00
Charlotte	274,103.77
Clinton	102,306.00
Durham	246,962.66
Edenton*	75,000.00
Elizabeth City	141,785.21
Elizabethtown	135,788.87
Elkin	138,674.50
Faid Bluff	127,500.00
Farmville	133,813.10
Fayetteville	117,159.00
Forest City	143,895.43
Fremont	199,694.12
Greensboro	308,815.21
Greenville	239,054.37
Goldsboro	93,575.00
Hamlet	131,301.68
Hendersonville	149,322.64
Hickory	90,525.00
High Point*	75,000.00
Kings Mountain	142,903.89
Kinston	93,928.00
Laurinburg	140,573.59
Lenoir	97,528.00
Lexington	103,691.00
Lincolnton	129,829.96
Monroe*	75,000.00
Mooresville	138,694.81
Morehead City	215,108.27
Morganton*	75,000.00
Mount Airy	128,485.58
Mount Olive	135,405.29
Nashville	174,566.37
New Bern*	75,000.00
Newton	130,529.14
North Wilkesboro	93,308.00
Oxford	99,615.00
Parkton*	75,000.00
Raeford*	75,000.00
Raleigh	831,530.09
Raleigh-Durham Airport	435,546.76

Location	Cost
Red Springs	98,513.00
Reidsville*	75,000.00
Roanoke Rapids*	75,000.00
Rockingham	133,717.35
Rocky Mount	150,000.00
Roseboro	191,901.80
Roxboro	140,319.58
Salisbury*	75,000.00
Shallotte	153,035.94
Siler City	136,977.20
Smithfield	135,510.71
Snow Hill	124,281.98
Southern Pines	130,000.00
St. Pauls	128,322.67
Statesville	139,417.14
Sylva	147,614.59
Tarboro	91,598.00
Thomasville	92,968.00
Wallace	135,330.73
Warsaw	102,444.00
Washington*	75,000.00
Whiteville*	75,000.00
Williamston	96,698.50
Wilmington	96,157.00
Wilson*	75,000.00
Windsor	143,505.25
Winston-Salem	275,190.40
Woodland	140,230.97
Zebulon	94,205.00
USP AND FO WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE	363,428.31
COMBINED SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOP	423,145.50
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS	\$12,587,681.01

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICER

FISCAL YEARS 1969 AND 1970

9 September 1970

TO: The Adjutant General, State of North Carolina

GENERAL INFORMATION

The following report of the operation of activities of the USPFO for North Carolina for Fiscal Years 1969 and 1970, beginning 1 July 1968 and ending 30 June 1970, is respectfully submitted.

The USPFO is authorized this State under the provisions of Title 32, United States Code, Section 708. The required duties of this position are prescribed in Federal Statutes which are implemented by the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force by means of Army and Air Force Regulations, National Guard Bureau Regulations and other directives. In the Comptroller area, he is responsible for the proper financial planning, obligating, accounting, reporting and administrative control of Federal funds allotted to the State for the support of Army and Air National Guard units and activities by the National Guard Bureau and other Government agencies. In the Logistical area, he is responsible for the requisitioning, receipt, warehousing, issue, shipment, disposition and accounting for supplies furnished and equipment loaned to the State by the Federal Government for the training support of Federally recognized Army and Air National Guard units and activities. The USPFO is appointed by the National Guard Bureau as the Federal Contracting Officer and designated the Transportation Officer for the National Guard of this State. The USPFO is also the representative of the National Guard Bureau responsibility for making interim and final inspections of all construction projects for the National Guard of this State which are executed under State contracts utilizing Federal funds. Annex A to this report contains a breakdown of the functions of the Divisions and Offices of this Activity in the two years covered by the report.

To assist the USPFO in carrying out his responsibilities, this office is authorized a total of sixty-five (65) technician employees under the Army National Guard Technician Program. The organizational manning structure for these employees is established in accordance with current functional criteria developed by the National Guard Bureau on a nationwide basis. Under the Air National Guard Technician Program, technicians are authorized for this purpose at the North Carolina Air National Guard Activities located at Douglas Municipal Airport, Charlotte, N. C.

Colonel Thomas B. Longest, who was appointed to this position 1 May 1959, served as the USPFO for the State during this period.

COMPTROLLER

Total Federal funds expended (see Annex B) including pay for Inactive Duty Training amounted to \$14,338,771.24 during FY 1969 and \$19,964,703.74 during FY 1970. This represented an obligation rate of 99.77% in FY 1969 and 99.89% in FY 1970 of total funds allocated.

CONTRACTS AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Numerous R&U and Non-Armory Construction projects were completed. Annex C contains a complete listing of the projects, their location and the amount of each contract.

LOGISTICS

An increase in civil unrest and the mission of the National Guard to restore and maintain law and order in disturbance of this nature resulted in considerable special equipment being issued to assist the troops in performing this duty.

An over-all improvement in the allocation of funds made it possible to continue to add to the inventory of authorized TOE and TDA Equipment. The major items of this equipment are listed in Annex D to this report.

The equipment on hand in the Weekend Training Equipment Pool at Fort Bragg, N. C., is listed in Annex E. This equipment is available for use by units of the NCARNG during weekend assemblies and annual training periods.

At the close of this period, indications are that we will continue to receive considerable new equipment as a direct result of the reduction in force by the Active Army. However, the new funding program will place serious limitations on funds available for new items that have to be purchased.

INSPECTIONS

The activities of the USPFO were inspected once each Fiscal Year by the Third U. S. Army Inspector General and a rating of Satisfactory was received on each of these inspections. There were no major deficiencies noted.

The vehicles and equipment used by the USPFO Warehouse were inspected by Command Maintenance Inspection Teams each Fiscal Year and there were no reportable deficiencies on either of these inspections.

Headquarters, Military Airlift Command, Scott AFB, Illinois, conducted a Comptroller Inspection each Fiscal Year of the Accounts of the Assistant USPFO (Fiscal), NC Air National Guard, Charlotte, N. C. No ratings are given, however, the report noted that the accounts were adequate and no changes were recommended in procedure.

The USAF Auditor General Resident Office, Shaw AFB, S. C., conducted an audit of the NC Air National Guard records in November, 1969 and found them completely in order.

The USAF Auditor General Resident Office, Pope AFB, N. C., conducted an audit of the records supporting documents and internal controls of the NC Air National Guard located in the office during February 1970. No recommendations were made concerning procedure changes.

The Atlanta Region of the Defense Contract Audit Agency made an audit of each Fiscal Year of the costs of each of the Service Contracts administered by this office for the support of facilities used by the North Carolina National Guard. No exception to the costs or the payments made by this office under these contracts was taken by the Defense Contract Audit Agency.

In addition to the inspections by other agencies and higher headquarters, examination personnel of this office conducted eleven (11) Internal Reviews of various USPFO functions during the reporting period to evaluate financial and internal controls.

THOMAS B. LONGEST
Colonel, NGB
USPFO for N. C.

Annex A—Activities of Divisions and Offices

Annex B—Itemized Expenditure of Federal Funds

Annex C—List of Awarded R&U and Non-Armory Construction Projects, Locations and Costs

Annex D—List of Major Items of Equipment Received and Distributed to ARNG Units of this State

Annex E—List of Major Items of Equipment at N. C. Weekend Training Equipment Pool, Fort Bragg, N. C., for Use of ARNG Units of this State.

ANNEX A

ACTIVITIES OF DIVISIONS AND OFFICES

1. Administrative Office

- a. Received, processed and distributed incoming mail, dispatched outgoing mail and processed all USPFO NC publications.
- b. Maintained central administrative file for all USPFO NC Activities.
- c. Prepared and distributed all changes to USPFO NC Manuals.
- d. Maintained current USPFO NC Library of Regulations and Directives.
- e. Maintained the Records Holding Area for USPFO NC.
- f. Maintained control and safekeeping of classified material received by the USPFO NC.
- g. Prepared and distributed USPFO NC publications, including operation of multilith and photocopy machine.
- h. Maintained Biweekly Time and Attendance Report for USPFO NC.
- i. Administered the Records Administration Program for the maintenance and disposition of records required in the operation of the USPFO NC.
- j. Prepared and maintained a current consolidated list of file numbers used in the USPFO NC Activities.
- k. Approved and allocated numbers to offices and divisions of this activity to identify and control locally reproduced forms used in their area of operation.

2. Logistics Division

	FY 1969	FY 1970
a. Number of Property		
Vouchers Processed	125,029	157,684
b. Number of Requisitions		
forwarded to Depots	19,179	19,066
c. Number of Purchase		
Requests Prepared	119	131
d. Number of Excess Reports Prepared	674	764
e. Total Value of Excess Reports	\$2,168,252.77	\$14,194,570.52
f. Total Value of Excess Dispositions	\$2,047,381.61	\$13,934,740.74
g. Number of Unit Issue		
Documents Processed	61,737	83,612
h. Number of Unit Turn-In		
Documents Processed	13,571	19,171
i. Total Value of Salvage		
Turn-in to PDO	\$ 273,141.10	\$ 304,792.87
j. Number of Statements		
of Charges Processed	235	273
k. Number of Certificates		
of Droppage Processed	54	64
l. Total Value of Certi-		
ficates of Droppage	\$ 6,506.34	\$ 12,957.54
m. Number of Inventory Adjustment		
Reports Processed	274	254

	FY 1969	FY 1970
n. Number of Miscellaneous Documents Processed	44,415	48,471
o. Number of Scheduled Deliveries	360	319
p. Number of Actual Deliveries Made ..	1,560	1,369
q. Number of Miles Driven to Deliver Property	45,423	38,148
r. Number of Transactions in Direct Exchange Shop	13,585	19,248
s. Number of Items Exchanged by DES	6,665	8,488
t. Job Order Property Delivered and Picked-up	4,046	4,319
u. Number of Transportation Requests	717	2,065
v. Number of Bills of Lading	284	246
w. Total Tons Freight Shipped.....	1,784,528	1,546,716
x. Total Number of Shipments Received	1,823	2,054
y. Self Service Supply Center Sales ...\$	64,406.54	\$ 68,944.31
z. Number of Items Issued by Service Stock	22,066	31,260
 3. Examination Office		
	FY 1969	FY 1970
a. Examination Accounts	148	149
b. Work Units:		
(1) Annual Examination of Property Book Officer's Accounts	35	51
(2) Annual Examination of Hand Receipt Holder's Accounts	73	86
(3) Examination for Change of Property Book Officers	12	5
(4) Re-examination of Property Book Officer's Accounts Due to Unsatisfactory Ratings	—	1
(5) Internal Reviews	7	4
(6) Other Reviews	—	2
(7) Air National Guard Examinations	—	13
Totals	127	162
c. Property Losses:		
(1) Quarterly Reports of Operational Losses	\$ 2,316.40	\$ 2,309.83
(2) Statement of Charges	2,582.21	5,147.76
(3) Reports of Survey	10,118.42	5,716.07
Totals	<u>\$ 15,017.03</u>	<u>\$ 13,173.66</u>
d. Examination Report Ratings (Percentage):		
(1) Satisfactory	97.6%	96.9%
(2) Unsatisfactory	2.4%	3.1%
e. Miles Traveled by Examiners	16,360	30,951
f. Number of Examiners	5	6

4. Purchasing and Contracting Branch

		FY 1969	FY 1970
a. Purchase and Delivery Orders			
processed:			
(1) Army National Guard	1,025	1,123	
(2) Air National Guard	345	346	
b. Medical Payment Vouchers processed	994	1,079	
c. Communication Vouchers processed ..	344	374	
d. Imprest Fund Vouchers processed:			
(1) Army National Guard	250	318	
(2) Air National Guard	788	795	
e. Purchase Orders (SF-44) processed .	863	986	
f. Service Contracts negotiated:			
(1) Army National Guard	1	1	
(2) Air National Guard	1	1	
g. R&U Contracts	4	5	
h. Supply Contracts	1	0	
i. Educational Services Contracts	1	0	
j. Non-Armory Contracts	0	1	
k. ARNG Field Training Site Contracts	1	1	
l. K. D. Range Contracts	1	0	
	TOTALS	5,214	5,748

5. Automatic Data Processing Center

a. Improvement in machine configuration during the report period was the exchange of the Type 082 Sorter with a speed of 600 cards per minute for the Type 083 which sorts cards at the rate of 1,000 per minute. Current ADP Equipment inventory is:

Qty	Type	Model	Function
2	026	1	Key Punch Machine
1	056	1	Verifying Machine
1	083	1	Sorter
1	087	1	Alphabetic Collator
1	407	XA1	Computing Accounting Machine
1	514	1	Reproducing Punch
1	548	1	Interpreter

b. Recent applications incorporated into the ADP System include:

- (1) Officer/Warrant Officer Personnel Data Master File — three (3) cards on each Officer/WO in ARNG (Strength as of 30 Jun 70 — 821)
- (2) Enlisted Personnel Data Master File—two (2) cards on each Enlisted Man in ARNG (Strength as of 30 Jun 70 — 10,133)

2. One (1) additional Machine Operator has been authorized the ADP Center since the last report. Current manning includes:

- 1—EAM Supervisor
- 1—EAM Project Planner
- 2—EAM Machine Operators
- 2—Key Punch Machine Operators

ANNEX B

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

The following is an itemized statement of expenditure of Federal funds including pay for Inactive Duty Training for period of report:

	FY 1969	FY 1970
Total Expenditure	\$14,338,771.24	\$19,964,703.74
Army National Guard	11,218,572.00	15,974,103.74
Air National Guard	3,120,199.24	3,990,600.00
Pay of Civilian Technicians		
Army	3,851,164.65	4,410,341.71
Air	1,525,387.66	1,814,000.00
Operation of Units		
Army	1,333,305.80	2,088,925.44
Air	327,489.85	360,000.00
Service Contracts		
Army	47,495.78	54,800.00
Air	58,650.00	74,100.00
Repairs and Utilities		
Army	25,305.68	5,338.00
Air	994.81	17,600.00
Pay for Inactive Duty Training		
Army	4,208,412.59	4,962,339.42
Air	850,210.00	1,175,300.00
AT Pay and Allowances		
Army	755,596.28	3,452,200.00
Air	205,000.00	350,000.00
AT Costs other than P&A		
Army	135,410.71	337,211.25
Air	44,224.43	66,000.00
Armory and Non-Armory Construction		
Army	494,664.39	148,069.02
Air	25,310.11	24,500.00
Service and Army Area School Cost		
Army	318,777.75	441,484.75
Air	79,032.38	105,500.00
Uniform Allowances		
Army	32,450.00	21,550.00
Air	3,900.00	3,600.00
Pay and Allowances while Hospitalized		
Army	9,578.48	45,769.73
Air	—0—	—0—
Civil Defense Operation		
Army	6,409.89	6,074.42

ANNEX C

**LIST OF AWARDED R&U AND NON-ARMORY
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS, LOCATIONS OF PROJECTS AND COST
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

1. Greensboro		
Installation of new toilet facilities for Organizational Maintenance Shop		\$ 2,922.00
2. Lenoir		
Conversion of NC ARNG Motor Vehicle Storage Building	\$ 8,000.00	
3. Morrisville		
Installation of Security Type Fencing	\$ 2,972.00	
4. Raleigh		
Improvements to Parking Area, Combined Support Maintenance Shop	\$ 5,338.00	
5. Warrenton		
Installation of Security Type Fencing	\$ 3,434.00	
Air National Guard		
1. Badin		
Construction of a Warehouse Building	\$24,460.00	
2. Charlotte		
a. Installation, construction of water line, meter and vault	\$ 4,184.68	
b. Construction, overlay and repair of asphalt pavement	\$ 4,500.00	
c. Construction, overlay and repair of asphalt pavement	\$ 8,250.00	
d. Installation of water line and meter	\$ 7,871.00	

ANNEX D

**LIST OF MAJOR ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT RECEIVED AND
DISTRIBUTED TO ARNG UNITS OF THIS STATE**

Item	Quantity
Antenna Group, RC-292	82
Armor Body, Nek & Tor	311
Automobile, Sedan, 4 Dr.	17
Automobile, Station Wagon	2
Bayonet, M-6	5,131
Cabinet, File Security	32
Center, Message, AN/GSQ-80	4
Crane, Shovel, Trk, 20 Ton	1
Disperser, Riot Control, M-3	34
Disperser, Riot Control M-106	22
Distribution Box, J-1077/U	21
Floodlight Set	4
Generator Set, 3KW	36
Generator Set, PU-322/U	2
Generator Set, PU-618/M	6
Generator Set, PU-619, 10KW	13

Heating & Tie Down Unit, 762MM Rkt	7
Helicopter	2
Howitzer, SP 8", M-55	3
Howitzer, SP Ft 155MM, M-109	9
Instrument Repair Shop, Truck Mounted	9
Keyboard Adaptor, KLX-7TSEC	8
Launcher Rocket, 762MM (HJ)	3
Light Set, General Illuminating	43
Machine Gun, 7.62MM, M-60	121
Mask, Protective Field, M-17	567
Mortar, 81MM, M-29	3
Operations Center, AN/MSC31A	2
Radiacmeter, IM-174A/PD	175
Radio Set, AN/GRR-5	3
Radio Set, AN/GRC-4	8
Radio Set, AN/GRC-6	12
Radio Set, AN/GRC-7	13
Radio Set, AN/GRC-26	1
Radio Set, AN/PRC-8	4
Radio Set, AN/VRC-15	5
Radio Transmitter, AN/PRT-4A (new family series)	119
Radio Control Group, AN/GRA-6	24
Radio Terminal Set, AN/MRC-69	6
Repeater Set, Radio, AN/MRC-54, Less Power	3
Rifle, 7.62MM, M-14	1,871
Rifle, Cal. .30, Snipers, w/Scope, M-84	55
Searchlight, XENON, DC, 28V, 100 Amp	2
Shop Equipment, Rocket Maintenance	2
Shop Equipment, Machine Shop, FM	1
Shop Equipment, General Purpose, Semi-Trailer Mtd.	1
Tank and Pump Unit, Trk Mtd	46
Teletypewriter Set, AN/GGC-3	3
Tent, General Purpose, Small	70
Tent, General Purpose, Medium	105
Tent, General Purpose, Large	12
Tent, Kitchen	9
Tent, Maintenance Shelter	4
Test, Set, Tele. TS-712/TCC-11	8
Trailer, Cargo, 1½ Ton, M105A2	93
Truck, Ambulance, XM725	11
Truck, Cargo, 2½ Ton	30
Truck, Stake Body, 19,000 GVW, 2½ Ton	2
Truck, Tractor, 10 Ton	6
Truck, Wrecker, 5 Ton	3
Truck, Utility, ¼ Ton, M38A1	25
Truck, Van, 2½ Ton, M-109	10
Typewriter, Non-Port. 13" Carr.	50
Weapon Sight, Infrared	34
Typewriter, Non-Port. Elec	5

ANNEX E

LIST OF MAJOR ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT AT
WEEKEND TRAINING EQUIPMENT POOL, FORT BRAGG, N.C.,
FOR USE OF ARNG UNITS OF THIS STATE

Item	Quantity
Carrier, Command Post, M577A1	13
Carrier, Cargo, M-548	7
Carrier, Personnel, M-59	33
Carrier, Personnel, M-113	14
Howitzer, 8", SP, M-55	4
Howitzer, 155MM, SP, M-109	9
Mortar, 4.2, SP, M-84	4
Mortar, 107MM, SP, M-106A1	7
Recovery Vehicle, M-88	2
Semi-Trailer, Tank, FS, 5,000 Gal.	1
Semi-Trailer, 25T, M172A1	4
Tank, Combat, M48A1	54
Truck, FS, 2½ Ton, M49C	2
Truck, Tractor, 5 Ton, M-52	4
Truck, Wrecker, 5 Ton, M-62	1

NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY
Post Office Box 280
Fort Bragg, North Carolina
28307

15 September 1968

SUBJECT: Report of Annual Field Training—1968

TO: The Adjutant General
State of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

1. This report of Annual Field Training on the North Carolina Military Academy is submitted in compliance with General Order Number 17, AGDNC dated 24 May 1968.

2. The North Carolina Military Academy held its annual 15 day training period 28 July-11 August 1968 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The Academy functioned with its own permanently assigned Staff, which was authorized by the National Guard Bureau, 1 January 1968. This Staff was augmented as necessary with officers and enlisted personnel from other units in the NC ARNG. This was considered to be our most productive and successful AT in our history.

3. Administration:

a. Advance Detachment: Did not exceed authorized strength. Considered adequate.

b. Instructor Support: The instructor Staff was composed of NC ARNG Staff Assistants and professional teachers. These were organized into committees and all achieved outstanding results.

c. Medical Support: The medical support consisted of one (1) Medical Doctor, eight (8) medical technicians and three ambulances. This gave us 24 hour medical aid available in our area dispensary and provided the required medical support on all ranges and training areas. Individuals requiring treatment beyond the capability of our dispensary were evacuated to Womack Army Hospital here at Fort Bragg.

d. Transportation: Considered adequate. The members of OC Class number 11 (Junior Class) were transported to Fort Bragg and returned to home station on government vehicles. Three buses from the TMP in Raleigh were used both then and during AT to transport students to training areas. Army sedans provided the administrative transportation for the Staff and faculty. Tactical and combat vehicles were borrowed from the NCNG Organizational Maintenance Shop and the MUTA Con-Site here at Fort Bragg.

e. Mess Support: Rations were drawn from the Post Quartermaster according to their schedule and menu. The Mess Steward and Cooks were provided by the Post Food Service School at Fort Bragg. Food preparation and mess management were considered outstanding. Kitchen Police were detailed daily from administrative support personnel provided by the 30th Infantry Division (Mech) and the Non-Division Troop Command.

f. Inspections and Visits:

(1) The annual inspection by the representative of the TUSA Inspector General was made 6 August 1968 and overall rating of Superior was awarded.

(2) During this AT period, the Academy was host to the following distinguished guests:

GEN James K. Woolnough, CG, USCONARC

LTG John J. Tolson, III, CG, XVIII Abn Corps & Ft Bragg

MG Claude T. Bowers, TAG NC

MG Joseph R. Russ, Dep CG, TUSA

LTC Curtis B. Eidell, Ass't IG, TUSA

g. Miscellaneous: Graduation exercises for OC-10 were held in Theater Number 10, Fort Bragg, 10 August 1968. MG Joseph R. Russ, Deputy Commanding General, Third United States Army, made the principal address.

4. Training:

a. Officer Candidate Class Number 10 completed their training. Ninety-two members received a commission as Second Lieutenant, NC ARNG. This was the largest graduating class in the history of this Academy.

b. Officer Candidate Class Number II, with 82 members remaining completed their scheduled training for Phase I.

c. The instructor support group was composed of 16 officers and 6 enlisted personnel from the NC ARNG. Instruction and demonstration teams were provided by the 1st Battalion, 504th Airborne Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, USA.

5. Active Army Support: Support was provided by the following active units or installations in an outstanding manner.

a. Womack Army Hospital

b. 1st Bn, 504th Abn Inf, 82d Abn Div.

c. Post Food Service School

6. Recommendations:

a. Schedule a Pre-Camp Conference for principal Staff members and Committee Chiefs as soon as new lesson plans are received from USAIS.

b. Update all directives concerning applications for NCMA. This should be done not later than 1 January 1969.

WILLIAM P. KEETON, JR.
COL., INF., NCARNG
Commandant

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION (MECHANIZED)
North Carolina Army National Guard
Post Office Box 9394
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603

1 October 1969

SUBJECT: Annual Field Training—After Action Report 1969

The Adjutant General
State of North Carolina
Post Office Box 9573
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603

1. GENERAL: Annual Field Training during the calendar year 1969 was conducted at three training sites, Fort Stewart, Georgia, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Training was scheduled during six phases to make maximum use of training areas and equipment available.

2. ORGANIZATION FOR ANNUAL FIELD TRAINING:

a. Fort Stewart, Georgia (5-20 July 1969)

Division Troops

Headquarters and Headquarters Company (-), 30th Infantry Division (Mechanized)
30th Military Police Company (-)
Detachment, 105th Engineer Battalion
130th Signal Battalion (-)
206th Weather Flight Detachment (Attached)

2nd Brigade (Mechanized)

Headquarters and Headquarters Company
1st Battalion, 118th Infantry (Mechanized)
4th Battalion, 118th Infantry (Mechanized)
2nd Battalion, 263rd Armor

3rd Brigade (Mechanized)

Headquarters and Headquarters Company
1st Battalion, 121st Infantry (Mechanized)
2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry (Mechanized)
1st Battalion, 108th Armor

Division Artillery

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery (-)
1st Battalion, 178th Artillery (Mechanized)
1st Battalion, 230th Artillery (Mechanized)

Support Command

Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Band (-)
30th Administration Company (-)
Headquarters, 105th Medical Battalion (-)

Company C, 105th Medical Battalion
Company D, 105th Medical Battalion
230th Supply and Transportation Battalion (-)
Headquarters and Company A, 730th Maintenance Battalion (-)
Company C, 730th Maintenance Battalion
Company D, 730th Maintenance Battalion
Detachment, Company E, 730th Maintenance Battalion

b. Fort Stewart, Georgia (19 July-3 August 1969)

Division Troops

Headquarters 30th Infantry Division (Mechanized)
30th Military Police Company (-)
105th Engineer Battalion (-)
130th Signal Battalion (-)

1st Brigade (Mechanized)

Headquarters and Headquarters Company
1st Battalion, 119th Infantry (Mechanized)
1st Battalion, 120th Infantry (Mechanized)
1st Battalion, 252nd Armor
2nd Battalion, 252nd Armor

Division Artillery

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery (-)
1st Battalion, 113th Artillery (Mechanized)
4th Battalion, 113th Artillery (Mechanized)

Support Command

Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Band (-)
30th Administration Company (-)
Headquarters and Company A, 105th Medical Battalion (-)
Company B, 105th Medical Battalion
230th Supply and Transportation Battalion (-)
Headquarters and Company A, 730th Maintenance Battalion (-)
Company B, 730th Maintenance Battalion
Detachment, Company E, 730th Maintenance Battalion
540th Transportation Battalion (Attached)

c. Fort Bragg, North Carolina (31 May - 14 June 1969)

Ground Surveillance Radar Sections

Detachment Headquarters

Ground Surveillance Section from each Infantry Battalion (Mech),
each Armor Battalion and the Cavalry Squadron

d. Fort Bragg, North Carolina (9-23 August 1969)

1st Squadron, 196th Cavalry

Company E (TAM), 730th Maintenance Battalion (-)

e. Fort Bragg, North Carolina (16-30 August 1969)

(Attached to Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 82nd Air-
borne Division Artillery for training)

Radar Section, 1st Battalion, 113th Artillery (Mechanized)
Radar Section, 1st Battalion, 178th Artillery (Mechanized)
Radar Section, 1st Battalion, 230th Artillery (Mechanized)

f. Fort Sill, Oklahoma (19 July - 2 August 1969)
5th Battalion (Honest John), 113th Artillery

3. TROOP MOVEMENTS: Troop movements were accomplished by motor convoy, military aircraft, and private automobiles. Travel by private automobile was limited to ten percent of the command. Organic vehicle convoy and private automobiles were employed for movement to and from Fort Stewart, Georgia by the major portion of the division. The same means was employed by the Cavalry Squadron to and from Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Military Aircraft was provided by the North Carolina Air National Guard for the 5th Battalion, 113th Artillery to and from Fort Sill, Oklahoma. All movements were completed without serious mishap to personnel or equipment.

4. PERSONNEL: The assigned strength of the division at Annual Field Training was, Fort Stewart—12,566, Fort Sill—195, and Fort Bragg—747. During the training periods the health of the command was excellent. There were a small number of accidents this year, but none fatal. Only two individuals were left at the Army Hospital beyond the end of Field Training.

5. US ARMY RESERVE REINFORCEMENTS: The division received approximately 771 individual USAR fillers. Processing and assignment was accomplished in an orderly manner. Subsequent integration into units and overall performance of these individuals was excellent. In some cases, fillers had obvious physical defects which precluded performance of their training.

6. TRAINING: The following training objectives were established and attained during Annual Field Training 1969. Mechanized Infantry Battalions—completion of rifle platoon army training tests. Tank Battalions—completion of tank crew gunnery. Artillery Battalions—completion of battery army training tests. Throughout the training period, the raising of overall standards of proficiency in training, personnel; and material readiness was given special emphasis. All units at Fort Stewart and the Cavalry Squadron at Fort Bragg conducted training from a field bivouac. A command post exercise and displacement during the hours of darkness was conducted by the headquarters of Division, each Brigade, and the Support Command. Schools established to provide training for selected individuals and elements were: A two week Chemical School, Pre-camp Mess Steward School, A Command Management Maintenance School, and A Track Vehicle Maintenance School at Fort Stewart and Fort Bragg. The Assault Vehicle Launched Bridge and Combat Engineer Vehicle sections and platoons of the Engineer and Tank Battalions attended a four day course of instruction at Fort Benning. 196 individuals assigned to the Ground Surveillance Radar Sections of the maneuver battalions attended a 92 hour course of instruction on ground surveillance radar equipment at Fort Bragg. The Honest John Missile Battalion fired three Honest John rockets during scheduled battery army training tests. All units of the division were awarded a satisfactory rating by the Third U. S. Army Evaluation Board.

7. LOGISTICS: Division Support Command provided area support and supply point distribution to elements attending field training at Fort Stewart, Georgia. Division Engineer Battalion provided water and road maintenance.

Loan equipment required for training at Fort Stewart, was provided by Reserve Components Supply. Logistics support was provided by Host Stations for elements attending Annual Field Training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina and Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

DANIEL K. EDWARDS
Major General, NC ARNG
Commanding

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION (MECHANIZED)
North Carolina Army National Guard
Post Office Box 10886
Raleigh, North Carolina 27605

22 September 1970

SUBJECT: After Action Report, AT 1970

The Adjutant General
 State of North Carolina
 P. O. Box 26268
 Raleigh, N. C. 27611

1. **GENERAL:** AT was conducted at three training sites: Fort Bragg, N. C.; Fort Stewart, Ga.; and Fort Benning, Ga. Training was conducted in seven phases in order to accommodate specialist training, utilize the sites assigned, and the available equipment to best advantage.

2. **ORGANIZATION FOR AT:** See Inclosure 1 (Inclosure Item 4-10, 30th Inf Div (M) Pam 130-1).

3. **TROOP MOVEMENTS:** Troop movements were accomplished by motor convoy, military busses, and private automobiles. Movements were completed without serious mishap to personnel and equipment.

4. PERSONNEL:

a. Physically Present (1st Day)

1st Bde (23 May) Fort Stewart	3,006
Div Troops (30 May) Fort Bragg	4,164
3d Bde (13 Jun) Fort Stewart	2,619
Troop D (Air Cav) 1-196th Cav Sqdn (20 Jun) Fort Bragg	138
Co E, 730th Maint Bn (5 Jul) Fort Bragg	168
2d Bde (4 Jul) Fort Stewart	2,277
AVLB Platoons and CEV Sections (11 Jul) Fort Benning	55
TOTAL	12,427

b. Accidents connected with training were minimal. However, off-duty accidents resulted in one death and several hospitalizations.

c. Seven (7) individuals were left at Post hospitals beyond AT periods.

d. Health and morale were excellent.

5. US ARMY RESERVE REINFORCEMENTS:

Unit	Number of Fillers
1st Bde	456
Div Troops	97
TOTAL	553

6. TRAINING:

a. The general training mission was to complete platoon level Army Training Tests, conduct company level training to include combined arms exercises, conduct training in command and staff functions, and conduct retraining at basic unit training level.

b. Objectives established and attained were:

(1) Mech Inf Bns)
 Tank Bns (-)) Completion of platoon ATT for
 Cav Sqdn (-)) all platoons not previously tested.
 Bde Commo Plts)
 MP Co)

(2) Engineer Bn (-) - Completion of locally devised platoon level tests and perform engineer construction on two combined arms live fire courses at Fort Bragg.

(3) DS Arty Bns—Retraining in preparation for battery ATT.

(4) GS Arty Bn—Completion of BUT.

(5) Rocket Bn—Retraining to maintain proficiency, and conduct AUT.

(6) All headquarters—Support, command, and control.

(7) Div Hq)
 SUPCOM (-)) CPX
 Div Arty)
 Sig Bn)

(8) Specialized units—Conduct MOS training.

c. All units were awarded Satisfactory ratings by Third U. S. Army Evaluation Board.

7. LOGISTICS:

a. Each brigade was supported by respective slices of DISCOM as indicated on Inclosure 1. Division Troops and Div Arty were supported by the Hq (-) of DISCOM units.

b. Maximum cross-loan of organic equipment among Division units and Non-Division units reduced the amount of equipment borrowed from Host Posts.

c. Logistical support was provided by Host Posts for specialist units attending AT separately.

DANIEL K. EDWARDS
Major General, NCARNG
Commanding

30 April 1970

30th INF DIV (MECH) PAM 130-1

ITEM 4-10

ORGANIZATION FOR AT

1. **General:** This item prescribes the troop organization for AT 1970.
2. **Application:** See paragraph 2, Item 3, this pamphlet.
3. **Organization and Dates for AT:**

- a. Fort Stewart, Ga (23 May - 7 Jun 70)

1st Brigade, 30th Infantry Division (Mech)

Bde HHC (M)

1-119th Inf Bn(M)

1-120th Inf Bn(M)

1-252d Armor Bn (-) AVLB

2-252d Armor Bn (-) AVLB

1st MP Platoon, 30th MP Co

Pers Admin Det, 30th Admin Co

Co B, 105th Med Bn

Co B, 730th Maint Bn

Det, 230th S & T Bn

Det, Div Sup Section, Hq Co, 230th S & T Bn

1st Lt Trk Platoon, Co. B, 230th S & T Bn

1st Fwd Sup Sec, Co A, 230th S & T Bn

Bath Unit, Co A, 230th S & T Bn

- b. Fort Bragg, NC (30 May - 13 Jun 70)

Division Troops

HHC, 30th Inf Div (Mech)

30th MP Co (- 3 MP Platoons)

130th Sig Bn

105th Engr Bn (- Co B, Co C, AVLB Platoon, CEV Sections)

1-196th Cav Sqdn (-Trp D)

Division Artillery

HHB, 30th Inf Div (Mech) Arty

1-113th Arty Bn

1-178th Arty Bn

4-113th Arty Bn

5-113th Arty Bn

Radar Section, 1-230th Arty Bn

SUPCOM

HHC & Band, 30th Inf Div (Mech) SUPCOM

30th Admin Co (-) 3 Admin Dets

105th Med Bn (-) Co B, Co C, Co D

730th Maint Bn (-) Co B, Co C, Co D, Co E

230th S & T Bn (-) 3 Lt Trk Platoons, 3 Fwd Sup Sections,

1 Bath Unit

- c. Fort Bragg, NC (30 May - 13 Jun 70)
Artillery Radar
- d. Fort Bragg, NC (30 May - 13 Jun 70)
ADM Platoon, 105th Engr Bn
- e. Fort Stewart, Ga (13 - 27 Jun 70)
3rd Brigade, 30th Infantry Division (Mech)
Bde HHC (M)
1-121st Inf Bn (M)
2-121st Inf Bn (M)
1-108th Armor Bn (-) AVLB
1-230th Arty Bn (-) Radar Section
Co C, 105th Engr Bn (-) CEV Section
3rd MP Platoon, 30th MP Co
Pers Admin Det, 30th Admin Co
Co D, 105th Med Bn
Co D, 730th Maint Bn
3rd Lt Trk Platoon, Co B, 230th S & T Bn
3rd Fwd Sup Section, Co A, 230th S & T Bn
- f. Fort Bragg, NC (20 Jun - 4 Jul 70)
Troop D (Air Cav) 1-196th Cav Sqdn
- g. Fort Bragg, NC (5 - 19 Jul 70)
Co E (TAM), 730th Maint Bn
- h. Fort Stewart, Ga (4 - 18 Jul 70)
2nd Brigade, 30th Infantry Division (Mech)
Bde HHC (M)
1-118th Inf Bn (M)
4-118th Inf Bn (M)
2-263d Armor Bn (-) AVLB
Co B, 105th Engr Bn (-) CEV
2nd MP Platoon, 30th MP Co
Pers Admin Det, 30th Admin Co
Co C, 105th Med Bn
Co C, 730th Maint Bn
2nd Lt Trk Platoon, Co B, 230th S&T Bn
2nd Fwd Sup Section, Co A, 230th S&T Bn
- i. Fort Benning, GA (11 - 25 Jul 70)
AVLB Platoon, Co E, 105th Engr Bn
AVLB Section, 1-108th Armor Bn
AVLB Section, 1-252d Armor Bn
AVLB Section, 2-252d Armor Bn
AVLB Section, 2-263d Armor Bn
CEV Section, Co A, 105th Engr Bn
CEV Section, Co B, 105th Engr Bn
CEV Section, Co C, 105th Engr Bn

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
Post Office Box 9573
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603

AGDNC-MSCA

30 June 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report (RCS ARNGB-98)

Chief, National Guard Bureau
Departments of the Army and the Air Force
ATTN: NG-MSCA
Washington, DC 20310

1. General.

a. Situation. On 2 September 1968 a privately owned rest home reported to the Sheriff of Bladen County NC that one of its female patients was missing. The Sheriff requested assistance from the Governor of North Carolina to search a large thick wooded marshy area near the rest home for this person. Governor Dan Moore ordered the National Guard to render the requested assistance. A task force from the 1st Bn 252d Armor NCARNG was given this mission. After all probable areas had been thoroughly searched but with negative results, the search was terminated, and the Guardsmen released from State duty.

b. Starting and ending date, time, and location: 030900 September 1968 through 041605 September 1968 in the wooded area off NC Highway 242 about 6 miles southwest of Elizabethtown NC.

c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved: 148 officers and enlisted men.

d. Military equipment, by type, utilized: All issued equipment was used as appropriate.

e. Type duty performed: Military support to civil authorities to aid in the search for a missing person.

f. Commander of troops: LTC Harold A. Waldron, Commanding Officer, 1st Bn 252d Armor NCARNG.

2. Operations.

a. Planning/alert phase. There was no formal prior planning for this operation as the units concerned did not know of the mission until the mobilization order was received. Personnel were alerted for duty by the procedures established in the unit alert plans. While the personnel were in the process of assembling at their armories, plans were formulated and coordinated with the Sheriff's Department of Bladen County.

b. Execution phase. This operation was conducted under battalion control. An organized search was directed throughout a three square mile area of marshy woodland near the rest home that included much dense undergrowth and some cultivated fields of corn and soybeans. No evidence concerning the missing woman or her whereabouts was discovered. The search was terminated at the end of the second day of searching by the Sheriff of Bladen County.

c. Post-operations phase: All personnel were engaged in maintenance of equipment in order to bring it back to the required military standards of readiness.

3. Personnel.

a. Actual and committed strength and home stations of units involved.

UNIT	HOME STATION	Off	Em	Total
HHC (-) 1st Bn 252d Armor	Fayetteville NC	4	3	7
Co A 1st Bn 252d Armor	Elizabethtown NC	3	69	72
Co B 1st Bn 252d Armor	Bladenboro NC	3	66	69
		10	138	148

b. Non-National Guard forces involved. The Sheriff's Department of Bladen County.

c. Special services: Not applicable.

d. Casualties: Several Guardsmen were badly stung by yellow jackets with one individual requiring medical attention in addition to first aid treatment.

e. Troop information: A thorough briefing on the mission and the plan of operation was conducted for all personnel prior to beginning the search. Additional briefings were conducted whenever deemed necessary or appropriate.

4. Logistics.

a. Communications equipment: Tank companies are not issued appropriate radio equipment for this type operation. By using the issued radio equipment in the headquarters company of their battalion, the tank companies were able to establish internal radio communications. However, radio communications with the civilian agency directing the search operation was non-existent due to the inability of the Guard equipment to net with the civilian equipment. This deficiency caused several time lags in the coordination of this joint operation.

b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue: None.

c. Equipment lost/damaged: None.

5. Problem Areas and Lessons Learned.

a. Personnel: In this type operation personnel who are familiar with the terrain in the search area were utilized to the maximum.

b. Operations: None.

c. Training and organization: None.

d. Intelligence: Close cooperation and coordination with civil authorities is mandatory for the successful accomplishment of a military support to civil authorities mission.

e. Logistics: The lack of radio equipment that will net with civilian communications equipment is a problem whenever the National Guard and civilian agencies participate in joint operations of any kind.

f. Public affairs: None.

g. Other: None.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

ARTHUR J. BOUCHARD
COL, GS, NCARNG
MSPO

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
Post Office Box 9573
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603

AGDNC-MSCA

30 June 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report (RCS ARNGB-98)

Chief, National Guard Bureau
Departments of the Army and the Air Force
ATTN: NG-MSCA
Washington, DC 20310

1. General.

a. Situation: On 31 December 1968 Mrs. Dayton Coleman of Ash NC was reported as missing from her home. The Sheriff of Brunswick County requested assistance from the Governor of North Carolina to aid in the search for this person. Governor Dan Moore ordered the National Guard to render the requested assistance. A task force from the 1st Bn (Mech) 120th Inf NCARNG was given this mission. Their search in and around the designated areas produced negative results. The search was terminated after three days. Mrs. Coleman, a mental patient, was found on 4 January 1969 in a barn that had been thoroughly searched twice during the search operation. She was fully dressed and not suffering from exposure. Due to her unstable mental condition, she was admitted to a State mental hospital for indefinite confinement that same day.

b. Starting and ending date, time, and location: 010700 January 1969 through 0317000 January 1969 at the Coleman home near Ash NC.

c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved: 53 officers and enlisted men.

d. Military equipment, by type, utilized: All issued equipment was used as appropriate.

e. Type duty performed: Military support to civil authorities to aid in the search for a missing person.

f. Commander of troops: LTC William L. Eason, Commanding Officer, 1st Bn (Mech) 120th Inf NCARNG.

2. Operations.

a. Planning/alert phase: The planning phase for this operation began when the alert notice was received by the concerned units. Since a small task force was requested, the "in part" portion of an infantry company which is stationed near the area to be searched was selected to furnish the needed manpower. Plans were formulated, personnel alerted in accordance with the unit alert plans, and necessary logistical preparations were made prior to the hour of assembly on 1 January 1969.

b. Execution phase: This operation was conducted under battalion control the first day and then under company control for the remainder of the time. Personnel of the unit conducted an organized search within a three mile radius of the Coleman home. No evidence concerning the missing woman or her whereabouts was discovered during the search. At the end of the third day the Sheriff of Brunswick County terminated the search.

c. Post-operations phase: All personnel were engaged in maintenance of equipment in order to bring it back to the required military standards of readiness.

3. Personnel.

a. Actual and committed strength and home stations of units involved.

Unit	Home Station	Off	EM	Total
HHC (-) 1st Bn (M) 120th Inf	Wilmington NC	3	1	4
Co B(-) 1st Bn (M) 120th Inf	Whiteville NC	1	7	8
Co B(Pl) 1st Bn(M) 120th Inf	Shallotte NC	1	40	41
		—	—	—
		4	48	53

b. Non-National Guard forces involved: The Sheriff's Department of Brunswick County, the Shallotte NC Rescue Squad, and Civil Air Patrol.

c. Special services: Not applicable.

d. Casualties: None.

e. Troop information: A thorough briefing on the mission and the plan of operation was conducted for all personnel prior to beginning the search. Additional briefings were conducted whenever deemed necessary or appropriate.

4. Logistics.

a. Communications equipment: Issued communications equipment was used throughout the operation with good internal results. However, radio communications with the civilian agencies assisting in the search was non-existent due to the inability of our equipment to net with the civilian radios. This deficiency caused several time lags in coordinating joint efforts of the search operation.

b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue: Two each civilian aircraft operated by members of the Civil Air Patrol.

c. Equipment lost/damaged: None.

5. Problem Areas and Lessons Learned.

a. Personnel: In this type operation personnel who were familiar with the terrain in the search area were utilized to the maximum.

b. Operations: None.

c. Training and organization: None.

d. Intelligence: Close cooperation and coordination with civil authorities is mandatory for the successful accomplishment of a military support to civil authorities mission.

e. Logistics: The lack of radio equipment that will net with civilian communications equipment continues to be a problem whenever the National Guard and civilian agencies participate in a joint operation.

f. Public affairs: None.

g. Other: None.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

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AGDNC-MSCA

30 June 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report (RCS ARNGB-98)

Chief, National Guard Bureau
Departments of the Army and the Air Force
ATTN: NG-MSCA
Washington, DC 20310

1. General.

a. Situation: On 15 January 1969 the Sheriff of Franklin County NC received a report that Brooks Merritt of the Moulton Community had been missing from his home since about 102130 January 1969. All searches proved fruitless, so the sheriff requested military assistance from the Governor of North Carolina. He desired the heavy wooded areas near the Merritt home to be searched for clues. Governor Scott ordered National Guardsmen to render the requested assistance. Personnel from the 5th Bn 113th Arty conducted a thorough search at arms length throughout the designated areas with negative results. After this search was completed, officials stated there was little hope of finding any clues in these areas and terminated the National Guard assignment.

b. Starting and ending date, time, and location: 020800 February 1969 through 021700 February 1969 at the Moulton Community in the County of Franklin NC.

c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved: 190 officers and enlisted men.

d. Military equipment, by type, utilized: All issued equipment was used as appropriate.

e. Type duty performed: Military support to civil authorities to aid in the search for a missing person.

f. Commander of troops: LTC John B. Fleming, Commanding Officer, 5th Bn 113th Arty NCARNG.

2. Operations.

a. Planning/alert phase: The planning phase of this operation extended over several days. In order to have maximum participation with minimum disturbance to the individual Guardsman's civilian occupation, it was decided to conduct the search on the Sunday following receipt of the mobilization order. Individuals to participate in the search were notified by mail to report at 020800 February 1969 for this duty. Search patterns were established, transportation and messing arrangements developed, and overall plans were completed prior to the time of assembly.

b. Execution phase: This operation was conducted under battalion control from conception to termination. The battalion was able to follow the plans that had been formulated prior to the day of execution. The search plan was followed with negative results. The entire operation functioned smoothly even though rainy weather persisted throughout this phase of the operation. This inclement weather did not impede the search or other areas of the execution phase.

c. Post-operation phase: All personnel were engaged in maintenance of equipment in order to bring it back to the required military standards of readiness.

3. Personnel.

a. Actual and committed strength and home stations of units involved:

Unit	Home Station	Off	WO	EM	Total
HHB 5th Bn 113th Arty	Louisburg NC	11	2	68	81
Btry A 5th Bn 113th Arty	Zebulon NC	5	—	58	63
Btry B 5th Bn 113th Arty	Youngsville NC	5	—	41	46
		—	—	—	—
		21	2	167	190

b. Non-National Guard forces involved: The Sheriff's Department from the County of Franklin NC.

c. Special services: Not applicable.

d. Casualties: One officer from Btry B 5th Bn 113th Arty received a sprained knee and one enlisted man from Btry A 5th Bn 113th Arty injured his neck. These injuries were considered to be of a very minor nature.

e. Troop information: A thorough briefing on the mission and the plan of operation was conducted for all personnel prior to beginning the search. Additional briefings were conducted whenever deemed necessary or appropriate.

4. Logistics.

a. Communications equipment: Issued communications equipment was used throughout the operation with good internal results. However, radio communications with members of the Franklin County Sheriff's Department was non-existent* due to our equipment not being able to net with theirs. Often this deficiency caused a time lag in the search operation.

b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue: None.

c. Equipment lost/damaged: None.

5. Problem Areas and Lessons Learned.

a. Personnel: None.

b. Operations: Whenever and wherever possible the use of a TOE unit to handle this type mission achieves better results due to the maintenance of unit integrity. Staff personnel know the capabilities and abilities of their

own units better than attached units. This factor saves time and enhances the assignment of specific tasks to the properly oriented unit.

c. Training and organization: Units that do not have qualified organic medical personnel and equipment should have medical personnel and equipment attached when it becomes necessary for the unit to perform its duty in rough terrain areas.

d. Intelligence: Close cooperation and coordination with civilian authorities is mandatory for the successful accomplishment of a military support to civil authorities mission.

e. Logistics: The lack of radio equipment that will net with civilian communications equipment continues to be a problem whenever the National Guard and civilian agencies participate in a joint operation.

f. Public affairs: This type operation promotes good will between the community and the National Guard. Much favorable publicity was received by the National Guard for its participation in this search even though the missing person or a clue to his whereabouts was not discovered.

g. Other: None.

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AGDNC-MSCA

30 June 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report (RCS ARNGB-98)

Chief, National Guard Bureau
Departments of the Army and the Air Force
ATTN: NG-MSCA
Washington, DC 20310

1. General.

a. Situation: On 10 February 1969 a group of white and Negro radical students at Duke University, Durham NC, presented a list containing thirteen demands to the university president, Dr. Douglas Knight. These demands concerned special considerations to be given the Negro students at Duke. At 130730 February 1969 about thirty Negro students seized control of Allen Building, central records office for the school. At 1530 hours that day the administration of the university issued an order for the protestors to clear the building in one hour or face arrest. To reinforce the Duke Security Police, university officials requested assistance from the City of Durham Police Department and State Highway Patrol. When the protestors did not leave the building on time, a new ultimatum was issued to clear the building by 1750 hours. When the students again refused to leave, the law enforcement agencies moved to clear the building. The protestors left the building by another door. As the police attempted to seal off the building the crowd of students outside the building now numbering about 2,000 began throwing rocks and sticks. Tear gas was employed but the wind was not favorable and dampened effectiveness of the gas. Five policemen and twenty students were injured as the mob of students was dispersed. A three-day boycott of classes by all students was requested by the Afro-American Society, an organization of militant Negro students at Duke. The boycott was not too successful as such, but it caused tension to continue. In order to control this massive display of civil disobedience, university officials also requested military assistance from Governor Robert W. Scott. He ordered the National Guard to render the requested assistance. A task force was mobilized while the building was being evacuated but never committed since the violent part of this disturbance terminated with the removal of the students from the building. This task force served as a stand-by reserve until the overall situation was considered normal.

b. Starting and ending date, time, and location: 131630 February 1969 through 161840 February 1969 at Durham NC.

c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved: 965 officers and enlisted men.

d. Military equipment, by type, utilized: All issued equipment was used as appropriate.

e. Type of duty performed: Military support to civil authorities due to a civil disturbance.

f. Commander of troops: COL Ferd L. Davis, Commanding Officer, 30th Inf Div (Mech) SUPCOM NCARNG.

2. Operations.

a. Planning/alert phase: Prior planning for participation in this particular operation was almost non-existent as this demonstration was of a spontaneous nature. When the National Guard was ordered to mobilize, the units to be employed were alerted by procedures established by AGDNC OPLAN 2 and AGDNPam 500-60 as augmented by directives from subordinate headquarters.

b. Execution phase: This operation was conducted under the area task force concept according to the procedures set forth in AGDNC OPLAN 2. Various units were assembled at the Durham armory to be deployed at nearby Duke University. The National Guard was not committed to the scene of the disturbance as the law enforcement agencies were able to restore law and order without their assistance. Since the disturbance and the attempted class boycott increased tension in the area, the Guardsmen remained on duty as a back-up force for the law enforcement agencies. While in this status, much time was devoted to the conducting of riot control training.

c. Post-operation phase: This phase of the operation was conducted according to the procedures established by AGDNPam 500-60 as augmented by directives from the concerned subordinate headquarters. All personnel were engaged in maintenance of equipment in order to return it to the required military standards of readiness.

3. Personnel.

a. Actual and committed strength and home stations of units involved:

UNIT	HOME STATION	OFF	WO	EM	TOTAL
HHC&Band 30th Inf					
Div(M) SUPCOM	Raleigh NC	15	3	65	83
30th Admin Co (-)	Raleigh NC	12	2	84	98
HHD 130th Sig Bn	Durham NC	10	3	39	52
Co A 130th Sig Bn	Durham NC	4	1	153	158
Co B 130th Sig Bn	Burlington NC	5	—	104	109
Co C (-) 130th Sig Bn	Asheboro NC	3	—	92	95
Co C (IP) 130th Sig Bn	Siler City NC	2	—	64	66
HHB 5-113th Arty	Louisburg NC	11	2	65	78
Btry A 5-113th Arty	Zebulon NC	5	—	58	63
Btry B 5-113th Arty	Youngsville NC	5	—	43	48
HHD NCARNG & atch pers	Raleigh NC	26	10	79	115
		—	—	—	—
		98	21	846	965

b. Non-National Guard forces involved: Law enforcement agencies from the City of Durham, County of Durham, Duke University, and State of North Carolina plus FBI and MI Det, HQ, Third US Army.

c. Special services: Newspapers, radios, books, magazines, and TV sets were available for use by off-duty personnel at the billeting area.

d. Casualties: One enlisted man from Co A 130th Sig Bn cracked a bone in his foot when he slipped on the ice that had formed on the back porch at the armory.

e. Troop information: All personnel were briefed on the legal liabilities, the rules of engagement, and degrees of force applicable to civil disturbance operation.

4. Logistics.

a. Communications equipment: Direct commercial telephone lines were installed between the armory and the Durham Police Department. Issued equipment was used to the best extent possible but reliance on police and civilian radios was mandatory to achieve successful communications with the troops in the field.

b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue:

(1) Disperser, Riot Control, M5, mounted on Truck, Cargo, 3/4 Ton, with protective shields constructed at local expense from HHC 30th Inf Div (Mech) NCARNG.

(2) Two each Carriers, Personnel, Armored (APC) from 1st Bn 252d Armor NCARNG.

c. Equipment lost/damaged: None.

5. Problem Areas and Lessons Learned.

a. Personnel: None.

b. Operations: This operation revealed that the staff of the AGDNC EOC can effectively function on a reduced strength basis. The full staff was employed from the beginning and as the operation progressed it became more and more obvious that a smaller staff would be more efficient in this type operation. A reduced staff will be utilized in such future operations.

c. Training and organization: Staff personnel should be cross-trained so that when the reduced staff is used, all jobs can be represented. Due to the similarity of the staff job requirements for a civil disturbance operation, the cross-training of personnel is a minor problem.

d. Intelligence: Close cooperation and coordination with civilian law enforcement agencies is mandatory for the successful accomplishment of civil disturbance missions.

e. Logistics: Adequate radio equipment that will properly function in a civil disturbance operation continues to be one of our biggest problem areas.

f. Public affairs: Adequate coverage by the AG Public Affairs Teams in accordance with procedures established by AGDNCR 360-1.

g. Other: None.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
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AGDNC-MSCA

26 February 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report (RCS ARNGB-98)

Chief, National Guard Bureau
Departments of the Army and the Air Force
ATTN: NG-MSCA
Washington, D. C. 20310

1. General.

a. Situation: Due to a severe snow and ice storm, electric lines collapsed and electric power was disrupted in Richmond, Robeson and Anson Counties. The Mayor of the city of Ellerbe, the County Agents of Richmond, Robeson and Anson Counties, requested generators from the State Civil Defense Director, to be utilized for emergency power.

b. Starting and ending date, time, and location: 171900 Feb 69 - 261200 Feb 69. Richmond, Robeson and Anson Counties.

c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved: 47 ARNG and 10 ANG for a total of 57 persons.

d. Military equipment, by type, utilized:

- (1) 1—60 KW Generator
- (2) 1—15 KW Generator
- (3) 18—10 KW Generators
- (4) 4—5 KW Generators
- (5) 4—Truck, 3/4-1 Ton, Pickup (Commerical)
- (6) 4—Truck, Cargo, 3/4 Ton
- (7) 16—Truck, Cargo, 2 1/2 Ton
- (8) 7—Trailers, 3/4 Ton

e. Type of duty performed: Operation of generators and military vehicles.

f. Commander of troops: The State Adjutant General who designated operational control to the County Agents and the Mayor of Ellerbe.

2. Operations.

a. Planning/alert phase: This phase of the operation was based on AGDNC Pamphlet 500-60. The Adjutant General initially alerted and placed

on duty, one generator crew of two (2) individuals, and one 10 KW Generator. The next day additional personnel and generators were requested by the State Civil Defense Director with the Adjutant General placing on duty other personnel with generating equipment.

b. Execution phase: Generators were utilized as follows. —

(1) Ellerbe: Four generators furnished power to water pumps for the city water supply. One 60 KW generator furnished power to a chicken hatchery. Ten generators were utilized by the County Agent on a rotating schedule throughout Richmond County to dairy farms to furnish power for milking machines.

(2) Wadesboro: One generator furnished power for a school heating system. Six generators were utilized by the County Agent throughout Anson County on a rotating schedule to dairy farms to furnish power for milking machines.

(3) Hoffman: One generator furnished to Morriston School for boys to furnish power to heating system.

(4) Lumberton: One generator furnished to Robeson County Agent to be utilized for power for milking machines throughout the county.

c. Post-operations phase: This phase is being conducted according to the procedures established by AGDNC Pamphlet 500-60 and as augmented by battalion and company directives. Emphasis is being placed on a thorough maintenance check of all generating equipment as this equipment was operated under adverse conditions.

3. Personnel.

a. Actual and committed strength and home station of units and personnel involved: See inclosure 1.

b. Non-National Guard forces involved: None.

c. Special services: None.

d. Casualties: None.

e. Troop information: None.

4. Logistics.

a. Communications: Commercial land lines used.

b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue: None.

c. Equipment lost/damaged: None.

5. Problem areas and lessons learned.

a. Personnel: All personnel performed in a superior manner.

b. Operations: The placing of committed generators under the operational control of the various county agents and the mayor of one city, worked very well. No problems were encountered under this arrangement.

The Military Support to Civil Authorities Section of The Adjutant General's Department dispatched all equipment and coordinated all request with the State Civil Defense Office. This arrangement worked very well with no complications.

c. Training and organization: One of the problem areas encountered was a shortage of trained and licensed operators. A recommendation has been made to the proper authorities to solve this problem by conducting schools within each major command during home station training and annual field training periods.

d. Intelligence: No problems or lessons learned.

e. Logistics: Generators and vehicles were adequate for this mission.

f. Public affairs: The civilian population was most cordial and appreciative to the National Guard and much good will was established by this mission. No adverse publicity of any kind has been reported or received by this office.

g. Other: Overall the operation was accomplished in a superior manner. The agencies, i.e. National Guard, City Officials, State Civil Defense personnel, County Officials, all worked together in harmony and strived to assist the citizens of the cities and counties of the disaster areas.

6. A copy of After Action Report for the City of Rockingham is inclosed at inclosure 2 to this report.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

ROY E. THOMPSON
Brigadier General, NCARNG
Assistant Adjutant General

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
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AGDNC-MSCA

30 June 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report (RCS ARNGB-98)

Chief, National Guard Bureau
Departments of the Army and the Air Force
ATTN: NG-MSCA
Washington, DC 20310

1. General.

a. Situation. Two individuals left by boat to go fishing near Plymouth NC at or about 281600 February 1969. When they did not return within a reasonable time, a search was started. Their boat was found at or about 282330 February 1969 with a large hole in the bow. An all-out search began on 1 March 1969. No trace of the missing individuals had been uncovered by 5 March 1969. The Sheriff of Bertie County then requested assistance from the Governor of North Carolina. He requested that National Guard troops aid by conducting a land search on the island near where the damaged boat was found. The island was mostly under water, and the individuals' families had requested that this 1500 acre tract of land be searched. Due to water current action in this area, it was felt that the bodies could have been washed onto the island during high tides. The search revealed no evidence of the bodies or anything else useful.

b. Starting and ending date, time, and location. 050900 March 1969 through 061430 March 1969 at Rice Patch Island where the Roanoke River empties into Albemarle Sound about 6 miles north northeast of Plymouth NC.

c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved. 87 officers and enlisted men.

d. Military equipment, by type, utilized. All issued equipment other than weapons was used as appropriate.

e. Type duty performed. Military support to civil authorities to aid in the search for two missing persons.

f. Commander of troops. CPT Kenneth L. Stalls, Commanding Officer, Co C 1st Bn (Mech) 119th Inf NCARNG.

2. Operations.

a. Planning/alert phase. Liaison officers from HHC 1st Bn (Mech) 119th Inf NCARNG represented The Adjutant General of North Carolina at a meeting with the Sheriff of Bertie County concerning the use of National Guard Personnel in the search operation. It was decided that

National Guard assistance was needed to conduct a search on Rice Patch Island and so this recommendation was made to The Adjutant General. Approval was given by Governor Scott and at 051025 March 1969 a task force was ordered into action from elements of the 1st Bn 119th Inf NCARNG. The personnel of the selected units were so notified by putting their unit alert plans into action. By 051415 March 1969 the task force had been assembled, briefed, and were on the way to the search area.

b. Execution phase. The search was conducted on the island by forming the men in a line formation with approximately 5 feet between each man. The north end of the island served as a guide for the first sweep. A tape was installed along the south boundary of the first sweep and also served as a guide for the next sweep. The entire island was searched by mid-day on 6 March 1969 at which time the Sheriff of Bertie County advised the National Guardsmen that they had completed their mission. Just as the men were preparing for a new mission, searching the river shoreline, word was received that the body of one of the missing persons had been found in the river. The Guardsmen departed the search area after the discovery, as it was assumed the other body would be so found. It was discovered the next week in the water not too far from where the first body was found.

c. Post-operation phase. All personnel were engaged in maintenance of equipment in order to return it to the required military standards of readiness.

3. Personnel.

a. Actual and committed strength and home stations of units involved.

UNIT	HOME STATION	OFF	WO	EM	TOTAL
HHC (-) 1st Bn(M) 119th Inf	Ahoskie NC	3	1	16	20
HHC (Pl) 1st Bn(M) 119th Inf	Tarboro NC	—	—	2	2
Co C (-) 1st Bn (M) 119th Inf	Elizabeth City NC	1	—	1	2
Co C (P1) 1st Bn (M) 119th Inf	Edenton NC	—	—	37	37
Co C(P2) 1st Bn(M) 119th Inf	Windsor NC	1	—	25	26
		—	—	—	—
		5	1	81	87

b. Non-National Guard forces involved.

(1) Numerous civilians from the local area including friends of the families concerned and divers.

(2) Rescue squads from the town of Edenton and the town of Windsor.

(3) Sheriff's Department of the County of Bertie.

(4) Area representatives of the NC Wildlife Commission and NC Department of Conservation and Development.

(5) Helicopter from USCG Air Station at Elizabeth City NC.

c. Special services. Not applicable.

d. Casualties. None.

e. Troop information. A thorough briefing on the mission and the plan of operation was conducted for all personnel prior to beginning the search. Additional briefings were conducted whenever deemed necessary or appropriate.

4. Logistics.

a. Communications equipment. Issued communications equipment was used throughout the operation with very good internal results. However, radio communications with other governmental agencies was non-existent due to our equipment not being able to net with theirs. This deficiency often caused a time lag in the search operation.

b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue. Several pairs of rubber boots from North Carolina Highway Commission.

c. Equipment lost/damaged. None.

5. Problem Areas and Lessons Learned.

a. Personnel. None.

b. Operations. Complete instructions and proper organization for the mission should be accomplished prior to departure from home station. This presents the National Guard unit to the news media and spectators as an effective organization when they arrive at the scene of action. By making the necessary adjustments and prompt issuing of appropriate commands at the destination point, this task force created a favorable impression when they arrived in the search area.

c. Training and organization. See preceding subparagraph 5b.

d. Intelligence. Close cooperation and coordination with civilian authorities is mandatory for the successful accomplishment of a military support to civil authorities mission.

e. Logistics. The lack of issued radio equipment that will net with civilian communications equipment continues to be a problem whenever the National Guard and civilian agencies participate in a joint operation. Also, there is a great need for certain individual winter clothing items. At present the individual Guardsman must furnish certain items of winter clothing such as liners for field jackets and OG type uniforms with accessories if he desires to keep himself warm while participating in these type missions.

f. Public affairs. The favorable impression this highly organized task force created at the search area served to increase the prestige of the National Guard. It is not often that the National Guard has the opportunity to reveal its organizational capability to the general public in times of strife; therefore, it is most gratifying when a National Guard unit presents itself to the public in such a way to receive praise rather than abuse while in the performance of a most undesirable type duty.

g. Other. None.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
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AGDNC-MSCA

30 June 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report (RCS ARNG-98)

Chief, National Guard Bureau
Departments of the Army and Air Force
ATTN: NG-MSCA
Washington, DC 20310

1. General.

a. Situation. During the month of February 1969 a number of employees of Lenoir Dining Hall at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill went on strike. Leaders of the Black Student movement and Southern Students Organizing Committee, a white radical group, injected themselves into the dispute. During the evening meal on 4 March 1969 a number of these dissenters blocked the dining hall's serving lines, provoked fist fights, and overturned several tables and chairs. The university officials ordered the dining hall closed and announced it would not reopen on 5 March 1969. Since this university is a state supported school and the Governor of North Carolina is Chairman of the Board of Trustees thereto, Governor Scott ordered that Lenoir Dining Hall would be reopened on 5 March 1969. The school officials did not comply with the Governor's order on 5 March 1969 as they said they were afraid of causing trouble. Governor Scott ordered 100 State Highway Patrolmen into Chapel Hill with orders that Lenoir Dining Hall would reopen on 6 March 1969. At the same time he ordered The Adjutant General to mobilize a task force at the Durham NC National Guard Armory to move into Chapel Hill in the event the law enforcement agencies needed assistance. The dining hall reopened on 6 March 1969 and no major incidents were reported. Since the National Guard was not needed in this operation, the task force was deactivated on 7 March 1969.

b. Starting and ending date, time, and location. 051700 March 1969 through 071540 March 1969 at Durham NC.

c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved. 603 officers and enlisted men.

d. Military equipment, by type, utilized. All issued equipment was used as appropriate.

e. Type of duty performed. Military support to civil authorities due to a civil disturbance.

f. Commander of troops. LTC Clifton E. Blalock, Jr., Commanding Officer, 130th Sig Bn NCARNG.

2. Operations.

a. Planning/alert phase. The situation at Chapel Hill did not indicate that National Guard forces would be needed; therefore, very little planning for this operation was accomplished until late in the afternoon of 5 March 1969. When the Governor issued the mobilization order, the units to be employed were alerted by procedures established by AGDNC OPLAN 2 and AGDNC Pam 500-60. The alert plans of the affected units received thorough operational tests with excellent results.

b. Execution phase. This operation was conducted under the area concept plan as established by AGDNC OPLAN 2. A task force was formed with the 130th Sig Bn furnishing the bulk of the manpower and equipment. The task force remained at the Durham armory throughout the problem period, ready to deploy preselected elements to the trouble area about 10 miles away on a moment's notice. The size of this force on immediate availability status was a deterrent factor in the mob's hostile action and is felt had much to do with the relief of a tense situation.

c. Post-operation phase. This phase of the operation was conducted according to the procedures established by AGDNC Pam 500-60 as augmented by directives from subordinate headquarters. All personnel were engaged in maintenance of equipment in order to return it to the required military standards of readiness.

3. Personnel.

a. Actual and committed strength and home stations of units involved.

UNIT	HOME STATION	OFF	WO	EM	TOTAL
HHD 130th Sig Bn	Durham NC	10	3	40	53
Co A 130th Sig Bn	Durham NC	4	1	153	158
Co B 130th Sig Bn	Burlington NC	4	—	110	114
Co C (-) 130th Sig Bn	Asheboro NC	3	—	90	93
Co C (IP) 130th Sig Bn	Siler City NC	2	—	64	66
30th MP Co	Greensboro NC	2	—	59	61
HHD NCARNG & atch pers	Raleigh NC	16	3	39	58
		—	—	—	—
		41	7	555	603

b. Non-National Guard forces involved. Law enforcement agencies from the City of Chapel Hill, County of Orange, University of North Carolina, and the State of North Carolina plus FBI and MI Det, Third US Army

c. Special services. Newspapers, radios, books, magazines, and TV sets were available for use by off-duty personnel at the billeting area.

d. Casualties. One warrant officer in HHD 130th Sig Bn died 052200 March 1969 from an acute myocardial infarction due to coronary occlusion. One enlisted man in HHD 130th Sig Bn received a head injury that required three stitches when struck by a falling gas can at the motor pool. One enlisted man in Co A 130th Sig Bn received an injury that required two stitches when struck in the face with a M1 rifle while practicing off and

on truck loading. One enlisted man in HHD 130th Sig Bn required medical attention due to the tension created by the sudden death of the warrant officer who was his best friend.

e. Troop information. All personnel were briefed on the legal liabilities peculiar to civil disturbance operations and given a review on the rules of engagement and degrees of force applicable to this type mission.

4. Logistics.

a. Communications equipment. Since troops were not committed in the field, the issued equipment was considered to be adequate. Past experience has proven that we must rely on police and civilian radios to maintain successful contact with the units in the field due to the nature of this type operation.

b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue.

(1) Disperser, Riot Control, M5, mounted on Truck, Cargo, 3/4 Ton, with protective shields constructed at local expense from HHC 30th Inf Div (Mech) NCARNG.

(2) Four each Carriers, Personnel, Armored (APC) from 2d Bn 252d Armor NCARNG.

(3) Floodlight set mounted on Truck, Cargo, 2½ Ton, with protective shields constructed at local expense from HHC & Band 30th Inf Div (Mech) SUPCOM NCARNG.

(4) Two each Disperser, Riot Control, M3, from the 30th MP Co NCARNG.

c. Equipment lost/damaged. None.

5. Problem Areas and Lessons Learned.

a. Personnel. None.

b. Operations. None.

c. Training and organization. None.

d. Intelligence. Close cooperation and coordination with civilian law enforcement agencies is mandatory for the successful accomplishment of a civil disturbance mission.

e. Logistics. Procurement of rations for the next meal in the terminal phases of an operation creates a problem. Due to the time frame necessary to secure the components and to prepare a meal, the unit supply and mess personnel are often placed in an undesirable position of not being able to accomplish their mission properly. Solutions to this problem are now being staffed at this headquarters to determine the best course of action to remedy this deficiency.

f. Public affairs. None.

g. Other. None.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

ARTHUR J. BOUCHARD
COL, GS, NCARNG
MSPO

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
Post Office Box 9573
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603

AGDNC-MSCA

30 June 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report (RCS ARNGB-98)

Chief, National Guard Bureau
Departments of the Army and the Air Force
ATTN: NG-MSCA
Washington, DC 20310

1. General.

a. Situation. On the night of 11 March 1969 about 200 "students" from Duke University and 200 "students" from North Carolina College held a rally in the heart of downtown Durham NC. This rally was held to demonstrate for their demands to have a Black Studies program at Duke University. When the rally ended at about 2030 hours, approximately half of the demonstrators started a massive display of violence by breaking out over 25 large plate glass windows in some downtown businesses, damaging city buses, and uttering vile and abusive language. The mayor of Durham ordered a city curfew for the next night and requested assistance from the Governor of North Carolina when intelligence reports indicated that the demonstrations would be much larger and more violent than on 11 March 1969. Governor Scott ordered the North Carolina National Guard to render the requested military assistance. During the night of 12 March 1969, the National Guardsmen assisted the Durham Police Department in enforcing the curfew. While this operation was in progress, the National Guard units in Durham were placed on a stand-by status to assist in the removal of certain Negro students from Manning Hall at the University of North Carolina in nearby Chapel Hill. No guardsmen participated in the Chapel Hill operation as the State Highway Patrol along with assistance from the Local law enforcement agencies removed these students from the building. The curfew continued in Durham on the night of 13 March 1969 and ended on 14 March. By 15 March 1969 all personnel involved in this operation had been released from State active duty. Over 150 persons were arrested for curfew violations during the two night curfew.

b. Starting and ending date, time, and location. 121305 March 1969 through 151600 March 1969 at Durham NC.

c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved. 660 officers and enlisted men.

d. Military equipment, by type, utilized. All issued equipment was used as appropriate.

e. Type of duty performed. Military support to civil authorities due to a civil disturbance.

f. Commander of troops. LTC James C. Kannan, Jr., Commanding Officer, 730th Maint Bn NCARNG.

2. Operations.

a. Planning/alert phase. Liaison officers from the Military Support to Civil Authorities Section, this department, represented The Adjutant General of North Carolina at a conference with the mayor and other city officials of Durham on the morning of 12 March 1969. Intelligence reports were studied and it was decided at this meeting that it was necessary to place the city under curfew restrictions that night and request military assistance from the North Carolina National Guard. The request was made by the liaison officer to The Adjutant General via long distance telephone. When word was received that the Governor had honored the request, the National Guard units to be employed were alerted by procedures established by AGDNC OPLAN 2 and AGDNC Pam 500-60 as augmented by directives from subordinate headquarters concerning State active duty.

b. Execution phase. This operation was conducted under the area concept plan as established by AGDNC OPLAN 2. A task force was formed with the 730th Maint Bn furnishing the bulk of the manpower and equipment. While this task force was handling the situation in Durham, the nucleus of the Area B headquarters was mobilized for possible duty in nearby Chapel Hill. When the tense situation at Chapel Hill terminated, most of these additional forces were integrated with the Durham task force and so employed until the mission was accomplished.

c. Post-operation phase. This phase of the operation was conducted according to the procedures established by AGDNC Pam 500-60 as augmented by directives from subordinate headquarters. All personnel were engaged in maintenance of equipment in order to return it to the required military standards of readiness.

3. Personnel.

a. Actual and committed strength and home stations of units involved.

UNIT	HOME STATION	OFF	WO	EM	TOTAL
HQ & Co A (-) 730th Maint Bn	Butner NC	8	2	105	115
HQ & Co A (Pl) 730th Maint Bn	Oxford NC	1	1	55	57
HQ & Co A (P2) 730th Maint Bn	Roxboro NC	1	—	59	60
Co E 730th Maint Bn	Morrisville NC	2	2	148	152
Co A 130th Sig Bn	Durham NC	4	1	96	101
878th Engr Co (-)	Warrenton NC	2	—	47	49
878th Engr Co (IP)	Henderson NC	3	—	54	57
HHD NCARNG & atch pers	Raleigh NC	19	3	47	69
		—	—	—	—
		40	9	611	660

b. Non-National Guard forces involved. Law enforcement agencies from the City of Durham, County of Durham, and the State of North Carolina plus FBI and MI Det HQ Third US Army.

c. Special services. Newspapers, radios, books, magazines, and TV sets were available for use by off-duty personnel at the billeting area.

d. Casualties. None.

e. Troop information. All personnel were briefed on the legal liabilities peculiar to civil disturbance operations and given a review on the rules of engagement and degrees of force applicable in this mission.

4. Logistics.

a. Communications equipment. Direct commercial telephone lines were used between the City of Durham EOC and the National Guard CP. Since most issued communications equipment is obsolete, reliance on police and civilian radios was mandatory to achieve successful radio communications with the troops in the field.

b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue.

(1) Disperser, Riot Control, M5, mounted on Truck, Cargo, 3/4 Ton, with protective shields constructed at local expense from HHC 30th Inf Div (Mech) NCARNG.

(2) Four each Carriers, Personnel, Armored (APC), from 1st Bn 252d Armor NCARNG.

(3) Floodlight set mounted on Truck, Cargo, 2½ Ton, with protective shields constructed at local expense from HHC & Band 30th Inf Div (Mech) SUPCOM NCARNG.

(4) Searchlight mounted on Truck, Utility, 1/4 Ton, from HHC & Band 30th Inf Div (Mech) SUPCOM NCARNG.

c. Equipment lost/damaged. None.

5. Problem Areas and Lessons Learned.

a. Personnel. None.

b. Operations. This operation was conducted under the area concept plan established by AGDNC OPLAN 2. Although it was not necessary, the operational machinery was ready in case a multi-employment situation developed in Durham and Chapel Hill.

c. Training and organization. Some service headquarters units do not have organic staffs that function best in this type operation. The maintenance battalion is such a unit. This deficiency became more noticeable as this operation lengthened. While they performed to the best of their ability and rendered a commendable performance of duty, it is felt that line headquarters units are best suited for this specific mission. Such units will be so designated in the future if available and the situation so warrants their employment.

d. Intelligence. Close cooperation and coordination with civilian law enforcement agencies is mandatory for the successful accomplishment of a civil disturbance mission.

e. Logistics. As these type operations are conducted almost on an hourly basis, some problems have arisen on the procurement of rations for the next meal. In order to correct this problem, The Adjutant General has authorized purchase of rations for the meal if he or his representative has not notified the commander of the troops to cease operations four hours prior to the next scheduled meal. This authority will be incorporated into AGDNCPam 500-60 as a change thereto in the near future.

f. Public affairs. None.

g. Other. None.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

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AGDNC-MSCA

30 June 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report (RCS ARNGB-98)

Chief, National Guard Bureau
Departments of the Army and the Air Force
ATTN: NG-MSCA
Washington, DC 20310

1. General.

a. Situation. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) sponsored a "poor people's" march from Asheville NC to Raleigh NC. This march terminated in Raleigh on 18 April 1969 and was under the direction of Golden Frinks, a SCLC official in eastern North Carolina. Frinks issued numerous outrageous demands to the City of Raleigh while the march was in progress. These demands soon became threats and were of such a malicious nature that the city officials requested military assistance from the Governor of North Carolina to prevent an outbreak of civil disobedience when the march reached Raleigh. Governor Scott ordered the North Carolina National Guard to render the requested assistance to the City of Raleigh. With the National Guard on the scene, the threats and the march termination ceremonies turned into a complete flop. No outbreak occurred and the National Guard was released from duty on 19 April 1969.

b. Starting and ending date, time, and location. 180800 April 1969 through 192245 April 1969 at Raleigh NC.

c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved. 452 officers and enlisted men.

d. Military equipment, by type, utilized. All issued equipment was used as appropriate.

e. Type duty performed. Military support to civil authorities to prevent a civil disturbance.

f. Commander of troops. COL Ferd L. Davis, Commanding Officer, 30th Inf Div (Mech) SUPCOM NCARNG.

2. Operations.

a. Planning/alert phase. Liaison officers from the Military Support to Civil Authorities Section, this department, along with staff officers from Area B headquarters represented The Adjutant General of North Carolina at the Raleigh Police Department during all planning conferences prior to 18 April 1969. When the Governor ordered the National Guard to

render assistance to the city, the units to be employed were alerted by procedures established by AGDNC OPLAN 2 and AGDNCPam 500-60 as augmented by directives from subordinate headquarters concerning State active duty.

b. Execution phase. This operation was conducted under the area concept plan as established by AGDNC OPLAN 2. Various units were formed into a composite task force under the command of the predesignated commander for Area B. The presence of this force within the city was all that was needed to stop the threat of a major civil disturbance by the SCLC mob. The National Guard was never committed to the streets as the situation did not deteriorate to warrant their employment.

c. Post-operation phase. This phase of the operation was conducted according to the procedures established by AGDNCPam 500-60 as augmented by directives from subordinate headquarters. All personnel were engaged in maintenance of equipment in order to have it brought to the required military standards of readiness.

3. Personnel.

a. Actual and committed strength and home stations of units involved.

UNIT	HOME STATION	OFF	WO	EM	TOTAL
HHC & Band 30th Inf					
Div(M) SUPCOM	Raleigh NC	15	1	60	76
Co A (-) 1st Bn (M) 119th Inf	Wilson NC	4	—	101	105
Co A (IP) 1st Bn (M) 119th Inf	Nashville NC	1	—	55	56
Co C (-) 1st Bn (M) 120th Inf	Smithfield NC	4	—	116	120
30th MP Co	Greensboro NC	2	—	57	59
HHD NCARNG & atch pers	Raleigh NC	9	2	25	36
		—	—	—	—
		35	3	414	452

b. Non-National Guard forces involved. Law enforcement agencies from the City of Raleigh, County of Wake, and the State of North Carolina plus FBI and MI Det, HQ Third US Army.

c. Special services. Newspapers, radios, books, magazines, and TV sets were available for use by off-duty personnel at the billeting areas.

d. Casualties. None.

e. Troop information. All personnel were briefed on legal liabilities connected with a civil disturbance operation and rules of engagement for this type mission.

4. Logistics.

a. Communications equipment. Since there was no actual deployment of troops, the issued communications equipment was adequate. Additional commercial telephones were installed in the billeting areas and a direct telephone line between Raleigh Police Department and the Area B Command Post. It is felt that these additional telephone lines would have been sufficient if the units had been committed.

b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue.

(1) Disperser, Riot Control, M5, mounted on Truck, Cargo, 3/4 Ton, with protective shields constructed at local expense from HHC 30th Inf Div (Mech) NCARNG.

(2) Three each Carriers, Personnel, Armored (APC), from 1st Bn 252d Armor NCARNG.

c. Equipment lost/damaged. None.

5. Problem Areas and Lessons Learned.

a. Personnel. None.

b. Operations. Since the actual date of possible trouble was established long before the National Guard was ordered to State active duty, most detail planning had been accomplished when the alert was received. Unfortunately most civil disturbance outbreaks do not allow such an extended period of time for preparations. This operation allowed the National Guard to accomplish its mission with a minimum of effort due to the lengthy planning phase.

c. Training and organization. The units assigned to Area B by AGDNC OPLAN 2 are light in combat type troops. This operation again showed this deficiency as it was necessary to place an infantry unit from Area C in the task force. OPLAN 2 will be revised to correct this deficiency in the near future.

d. Intelligence. Close cooperation and coordination with civilian law enforcement agencies is mandatory for the successful accomplishment of any mission in civil disturbance operations.

e. Logistics. Since troops were not actually committed in this operation and due to the long preparation period, logistical problems were almost non-existent.

f. Public affairs. None.

g. Other. None.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
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Raleigh, North Carolina 27603

AGDNC-MSCA

30 June 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report (RCS ARNGB-98)

Chief, National Guard Bureau
Departments of the Army and the Air Force
ATTN: NG-MSCA
Washington, DC 20310

1. General.

a. Situation. Sporadic acts of arson, looting, sniping, and rioting occurred in the City of Winston-Salem during the night of 27 and 28 April 1969. To prevent a major outbreak of civil disobedience, the city officials requested military assistance from the Governor of North Carolina in order to enact a curfew. A National Guard task force was ordered into the city by the Governor, and the curfew was imposed and enforced on 29 and 30 April 1969. Indications that the civil disturbance was under control allowed the National Guard to revert to their normal mission on 1 May 1969.

b. Starting and ending date, time, and location. 291300 April 1969 through 011100 May 1969 at Winston-Salem NC.

c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved. 162 officers and enlisted men.

d. Military equipment, by type, utilized. All issued equipment was used as appropriate.

e. Type of duty performed. Military support to civil authorities due to a civil disturbance.

f. Commander of troops. LTC Hurley D. King, Commanding Officer, 230th Sup & Trans Bn NCARNG.

2. Operations.

a. Planning/alert phase. Liaison officers from HHC 230th Sup & Trans Bn NCARNG represented The Adjutant General of North Carolina at the Winston-Salem Emergency Operations Center on 27-28 April 1969 to formulate plans for the maintenance of law and order in that city. The Winston-Salem Police Department was given the mission to enforce the curfew on the city. Due to the large area in the city to be sealed off, city officials requested military assistance from the State of North Carolina. Governor Scott ordered the National Guard to render the requested assistance. The 230th Sup & Trans Bn NCARNG was given the mission to furnish a 150 man task force. The units were alerted by procedures established by AGDNC OPLAN 2 and AGDNC Pam 500-60 as augmented by the 230th Sup & Trans Bn alert plans for State active duty.

b. Execution phase. This operation was conducted as a battalion task force operation according to procedures set forth in AGDNC OPLAN 2. Since nearly all personnel involved in this operation were from the same battalion, the operation was conducted as a battalion operation under battalion control. Shifts were established with personnel manning predetermined posts in conjunction with the Winston-Salem Police Department during the hours of darkness on 29-30 April 1969. All personnel were relieved from patrol and barricade duty at 010200 May 1969 as the situation was declared to be under control by the city officials.

c. Post-operation phase. This phase of the operation was conducted according to the procedures established by AGDNPam 500-60 as augmented by battalion directives. All personnel were engaged in maintenance of equipment in order to return it to the required military standards of readiness.

3. Personnel.

a. Actual and committed strength and home stations of units involved

UNIT	HOME STATION	OFF	WO	EM	TOTAL
HHC 230th S & T Bn	Winston-Salem NC	8	1	29	38
Co A 230th S & T Bn	Winston-Salem NC	—	—	3	3
Co B 230th S & T Bn	Winston-Salem NC	3	1	105	109
HHD NCARNG & atch pers	Raleigh NC	3	2	7	12
		—	—	—	—
		14	4	144	162

b. Non-National Guard forces involved. Law enforcement agencies from the City of Winston-Salem, County of Forsythe, and State of North Carolina plus FBI and MI Det, HQ Third US Army.

c. Special services. Newspapers, radios, books, magazines, and TV sets were available for use by off-duty personnel at the billeting area.

d. Casualties. None.

e. Troop information. Conferences were held daily at 1700 hours for all personnel. Information was disseminated to include what the overall mission was and the plan for accomplishing same. All personnel were briefed on the legal liabilities, the rules of engagement, and degrees of force applicable to a civil disturbance operation.

4. Logistics.

a. Communications equipment. Grossly inadequate. Most issued communications equipment is obsolete and is not designed for the type of usage required in a civil disturbance operation. Reliance on police and civilian radios was mandatory to achieve successful communications with the troops in the field.

b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue.

(1) Barricades from the City of Winston-Salem Public Works Department.

(2) Searchlight mounted on Truck, Utility, 1/4 Ton from HHB 30th Inf Div (Mech) Arty NCARNG.

(3) From 30th MP Co NCARNG:

- (a) Rifle, Caliber .30, Snipers with Scope M84, M1D.
- (b) Launchers, Grenade, 40mm, M79.
- (c) Shotgun, Riot Type, 12 Gauge.

c. Equipment lost/damaged. None.

5. Problem Areas and Lessons Learned.

a. Personnel. A 150 man task force was requested for this operation by the city officials. Later it was found that the size of the force needed for curfew duty was 150. This left no personnel for support and internal security purposes. This problem was quickly resolved by assigning fewer personnel to duty stations. In future operations support personnel requirements will be developed at the time that line commitments are determined to insure that we have enough personnel to handle all phases of our operation.

b. Operations. Since only troops from one battalion were involved, this operation was conducted as a battalion operation with no major problems being encountered.

c. Training and organization. All personnel had recently received the required sixteen hours training on civil disturbance operations which is considered adequate. Due to the infrequency of using this type training, the appropriate points of riot control techniques were given the troops as a refresher prior to actual commitment.

d. Intelligence. Close cooperation and coordination with civilian law enforcement agencies is mandatory for the successful accomplishment of civil disturbance missions.

e. Logistics. Inadequate communications equipment is one big problem area. It is often necessary to rely on civilian radio equipment to have dependable radio communications.

f. Public affairs. Publicity was extremely favorable in all media. No problems were encountered.

e. Other. None.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
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AGDNC-MSCA

30 June 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report (RCS ARNGB-98)

Chief, National Guard Bureau
Departments of the Army and the Air Force
ATTN: NG-MSCA
Washington, DC 20310

1. General.

a. Situation. On 161500 May 1969 about 200 young Negroes staged a demonstration at the City of Burlington school administration building to protest an election at Walter Williams High School because no Negroes were elected as cheerleaders. The demonstration quickly got out of control as outside agitators encouraged the students to storm the building. Once inside the youths upset desks, tossed objects out the windows, and thoroughly littered the offices. City police cleared the building and made sixteen arrests. As tension and unrest increased in the city, Governor R. W. Scott ordered the State Highway Patrol and National Guard into Burlington to aid the local authorities. An outburst of violence including sniper fire at or about 162200 May 1969 made it necessary to commit the National Guard force to help clear the area. Several other outbursts of violence occurred during the night of 16 May 1969 with one Negro youth being killed and several police officers and Negroes injured. Curfew violations on 17 May 1969 resulted in 203 persons being arrested and 47 persons on 18 May 1969. The situation became dormant on 19 May 1969 with all National Guard units being released from duty by 21 May 1969.

b. Starting and ending date, time, and location. 161845 May 1969 through 210815 May 1969 at Burlington NC.

c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved. 502 officers and enlisted men.

d. Military equipment, by type, utilized. All issued equipment was used as appropriate.

e. Type of duty performed. Military support to civil authorities due to a civil disturbance.

f. Commander of troops. LTC Clifton E. Blalock, Jr., Commanding Officer, 130th Sig Bn NCARNG.

2. Operations.

a. Planning/alert phase. Liaison officers from AGDNC and 130th Sig Bn NCARNG met with Burlington city officials to formulate plans and keep The Adjutant General of North Carolina informed on the current

situation. When the Governor of North Carolina ordered the National Guard to render assistance to the City of Burlington for this emergency, units were alerted according to procedures set forth in AGDNC OPLAN 2 and AGDNC Pam 500-60 and as augmented by battalion and company directives for State active duty.

b. Execution phase. This operation was conducted as a task force operation according to AGDNC OPLAN 2. Since most of the units and personnel were from the 130th Sig Bn, execution of this operation closely resembled a battalion operation. Close coordination and cooperation with the other involved governmental agencies was in effect at all times. The 130th Sig Bn has participated in more of these type operations than any other unit in the NCNG, and they used their accumulated experiences to their best advantage.

c. Post-operations phase. This phase was conducted according to the procedures established by AGDNC Pam 500-60 and as augmented by battalion and company directives. All personnel were engaged in maintenance of weapons and equipment in order to return them to the required military standards of readiness.

3. Personnel.

a. Actual and committed strength and home stations of units involved.

UNIT	HOME STATION	OFF	WO	EM	TOTAL
HHD 130th Sig Bn	Durham NC	6	—	4	10
Co B 130th Sig Bn	Burlington NC	4	—	134	138
Co C (-) 130th Sig Bn	Asheboro NC	1	—	90	91
Co C (IP) 130th Sig Bn	Siler City NC	2	—	63	65
878th Engr Co (-)	Warrenton NC	2	1	72	75
878th Engr Co (IP)	Henderson NC	3	—	75	78
HHD NCARNG & atch pers	Raleigh NC	8	2	35	45
		—	—	—	—
		26	3	473	502

b. Non-National Guard forces involved. Law enforcement agencies from the City of Burlington, County of Alamance, and the State of North Carolina plus FBI and MI Det, HQ Third US Army.

c. Special services. State of North Carolina provided free laundry service to all EM at the rate of one fatigue uniform laundered per day of duty. Salvation Army furnished dough-nuts, coffee, and magazines. TV sets, newspapers, radios, books, and playing cards were available for off-duty usage in the billeting areas.

d. Casualties. One EM suffered a minor injury not caused by the rioters. One Negro was killed and several policemen and Negroes were injured prior to commitment of the National Guard.

e. Troop information. All personnel were briefed on the legal aspects, rules of engagement, and degrees of force applicable to a civil disturbance operation.

4. Logistics.

a. Communications equipment. Grossly inadequate. Most issued communications equipment is obsolete and is not designed for the type of use civil disturbance operations require. Again as has been the case in all recent State active duty operations, reliance on civilian and police radios was mandatory to achieve any high degree of success in the operation.

b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue.

(1) Disperser, Riot Control, M5, mounted on Truck, Cargo, 3/4 Ton with protective shields constructed at local expense from HHC 30th Inf Div (Mech) NCARNG.

(2) Four each Carriers, Personnel, Armored (APC) from 1st Bn 252d Armor NCARNG.

(3) Floodlight set mounted on Truck, Cargo, 2½ Ton with protective shields constructed at local expense from HHC & Band 30th Inf Div (Mech) SUPCOM NCARNG.

(4) Searchlights mounted on Trucks, Utility, 1/4 Ton, one each from HHC & Band 30th Inf Div (M) SUPCOM and one each from Co B 730th Maint Bn.

(5) Shotguns, Riot Type, 12 Gauge.

c. Equipment lost/damaged. Transformer on jeep-mounted searchlight from Co B 730th Maint Bn burned out. A replacement transformer has been requisitioned but has not been received to date.

5. Problem Areas and Lessons Learned.

a. Personnel. None.

b. Operations. Past experience revealed that this type operation does not require a staff as large as the classic combat situation. The battalion headquarters functioned adequately on a reduced strength basis.

c. Training and organization. The abbreviated battalion staff functioned well as the task force headquarters.

d. Intelligence. Close cooperation and coordination with civilian law enforcement agencies is mandatory for the successful accomplishment of any mission in civil disturbance operations.

e. Logistics. Communications equipment continues to be one of our biggest problem areas. Our equipment just does not function efficiently in cities. Also, we are experiencing trouble in securing a transformer to replace the one that burned out of the jeep-mounted searchlight. Individual body armor is needed for our special teams personnel as they are usually exposed to sniper fire and/or missiles thrown by the rioters.

f. Public affairs. Adequately covered by the AG Public Affairs Team in accordance with procedures established by AGDNCR 360-1.

g. Other. None.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 1ST BATTALION 252D ARMOR
NORTH CAROLINA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
Post Office Box 4126
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306

17 October 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report

The Adjutant General
State of North Carolina
P. O. Box 9573
Raleigh, NC 27603

1. General.

- a. Situation: Missing person in Cedar Creek Community.
- b. Starting and ending date, time and location: 160ct69, 0730-1800 hrs, Cedar Creek Community, Cumberland County, North Carolina.
- c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved: 4 Off; 1 WO; 107 EM.
- d. Military equipment, by type, utilized:
 - (1) Trk Utility 1/4 ton M151A1, 8 ea
 - (2) Trk FLA M170, 2 ea
 - (3) Trk Cargo 2½ ton M35, 4 ea
 - (4) Sedan Commercial 4-Pass, 1 ea
 - (5) Pickup Commercial 3/4 ton, 1 ea
 - (6) Pickup Commercial 1/2 ton, 1 ea
- e. Type duty performed: Concentrated on-foot and vehicular search of wooded area.
- f. Commander of troops: LEWIS H. CATON, JR., CPT, Armor, NC ARNG.

2. Operations.

- a. Planning/alert phase: Planning/alert phase was executed beginning approximately 2100 hrs 150ct69 with a reporting time of 0730 hrs 160ct69 established.
- b. Execution phase: Troops moved from Armory Fayetteville NC to site of search mission in Cedar Creek Township escorted by Cumberland County Sheriff. Troops were drawn into six (6) search parties and assigned areas of search as designated by the sheriff. This method was continued throughout the day with negative results until the search was called off by the sheriff.

- c. Post-operations phase: Personnel returned to HOST. performed individual and organizational maintenance and were dismissed by the troop commander at approximately 1800 hrs.
- 3. Personnel.
 - a. Actual and committed strength and home stations of units involved: 17 Off 3 WO 254 EM; 4 Off 1 WO 107 EM; Fayetteville, Roseboro, Parkton, North Carolina.
 - b. Non-National Guard forces involved: Cumberland County Sheriffs Department; Cumberland County Rescue Squad.
 - c. Special services: Not applicable.
 - d. Casualties: None.
 - e. Troop information: Personnel briefed as to the situation and given a description of individual being sought.
 - f. Consolidated Report of Daily Strength Accounting: Incl 1.
- 4. Logistics.
 - a. Communications equipment: Five (5) ea radio-equipped 1/4 ton trucks.
 - b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue: None.
 - c. Equipment lost/damaged: None.
- 5. Problem areas and lessons learned.
 - a. Personnel: None.
 - b. Operations: None.
 - c. Training and organization: None.
 - d. Intelligence: None.
 - e. Logistics: None.
 - f. Public affairs: None.
 - g. Other: None

LEWIS H. CATON, JR.
CPT, Armor, NC ARNG
Commanding

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS 690TH MAINTENANCE BATTALION (GS) ARMY
NORTH CAROLINA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
Post Office Box 1066
Kinston, North Carolina 28501

22 April 1970

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report

The Adjutant General
State of North Carolina
P. O. Box 26268
Raleigh, NC 27611

1. General.
 - a. Situation: BG Roy E. Thompson contacted LTC William G. Waters Jr., Battalion Commander, at 1305 hours 10 April 1970 and informed him that a request had been submitted for National Guard assistance in conducting a missing persons search. LTC Waters was instructed to contact local authorities and determine how many troops, if any, would be required also he was instructed to determine if the search would even be required. A meeting was quickly held with local authorities and it was determined that approximately 100 Guardsmen would be required. LTC Waters reported to BG Thompson and informed him that the situation was beyond the capabilities of the local officials and that National Guard assistance of approximately 100 men should be sufficient to conduct the search. LTC Waters informed BG Thompson of this fact and requested permission to alert HHD, 690th Maint Bn (-Staff) and the 696th Hv Equip Maint Co (-) both stationed in Kinston. Permission was received at 1430 hours and the Alert Plans of the two units were initiated.
 - b. Starting and ending date, time and location: Order to alert troops was received at 1430 hours on Friday 10 April 1970 at Kinston, NC. The main body was released at 2400 hours on 10 April and the balance being released at 1200 hours on 11 April 1970.
 - c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved: 7 Officers 2 Warrant Officers and 104 Enlisted Men. (Total 113)
 - d. Military equipment, by type, utilized:
 - 6—2½ Ton Trucks
 - 6—1/4 Ton Trucks
 - 13/4 Ton Truck
 - Kitchen equipment of the 696th Hv Equip Maint Co
 - 3—Each radio sets
 - e. Type duty performed: Assisted in missing persons search.
 - f. Commander of Troops: LTC William G. Waters Jr.

2. Operations:

a. Planning/Alert Phase: Unit Alert Plans were utilized in the mobilization of the units concerned. No problems were encountered and the plans worked.

b. Execution Phase: At 1600 hours the first contingent of troops was dispatched to the search area, arriving at 1630 hours. LTC Waters assumed command of the search and rescue operation, made an initial reconnaissance of the area pointed out to him as the most probable for this missing person to be in, assigned search areas to the sweep parties and ordered them into the woods at 1700 hrs. The search continued until dark (1900 hours) at which time the sweep parties were fed chow and ordered to establish posts and fires at strategic locations throughout the area of operations in the hope that the lost person would see the fires and come to one of them. At about this same time two of the sheriff's deputies put a boat into the mill pond around which the search area was and went to the head of it. Upon arriving they heard and saw the missing person, loaded him into the boat and brought him out at 2130 hours. He was cold and hungry, but otherwise returned in good condition. LTC Waters reassembled his search parties, returned to the unit armory, reported to LTC Hodgin the successful completion of the operation and requested twenty (20) men per unit for duty the following day to perform maintenance and storage duty. The troops were dismissed at 2400 hours 10 April 1970 with the exception of the forty (40) maintenance men who were dismissed at 1200 hours the following day.

c. Post-Operation Phase: Twenty (20) members from each unit were retained after the release of the main body to be utilized in cleaning, maintenance and storage of equipment utilized in the operation.

3. Personnel:

a. Actual and committed Strength and Home Station of Units Involved: The strengths of units involved in this search was as follows:

HHD, 690th Maint Bn 5 Off 0 Warrant Off 48 EM
696th Hv Equip Maint Co 2 Off 2 WO 56 EM

Both units indicated above have their duty station in Kinston, NC. Of the total 113 individual's present for duty 103 were actually committed to the search.

b. Non-National Guard Forces Involved: Lenoir County Sheriff's Dept.

c. Special Services: None.

d. Casualties: None.

e. Troop Information: The troops were briefed by LTC Waters prior to commencing the search and brought up to date as to the current status of the situation.

f. Consolidated Report of Daily Strength Accounting: Attached

4. Logistics:

a. Communications Equipment: Two each vehicles with radios were borrowed from the 691st Maint Co for use during this mission. The two

alerted units each had one radio set, for a total of 4 sets available for the mission. By augmenting this communications with those of the Lenoir County Sheriff's Department, communications were considered adequate for this mission.

- b. Special equipment utilized and Source of Issue: None.
- c. Equipment Lost/Damaged: None.
- 5. Problem Areas and Lessons Learned:
 - a. Personnel: None. No problem areas.
 - b. Operations: See paragraph 2b above.
 - c. Training and Organization: Past training and present organization considered adequate for this operation.
 - d. Intelligence: Intelligence summary submitted 13Apr70 in accordance with paragraph 17, AGDNC Pam 500-60.
 - e. Logistics: Rations and gasoline were the only items expended in this area. Required reports concerning each have been submitted in accordance with current regulations.
 - f. Public Affairs: Area television and local newspapers covered the search operation with favorable comments concerning National Guard participation.
 - g. Other: None.

WILLIAM G. WATERS, JR.
LTC, ORD C, NC ARNG
Commanding

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
Post Office Box 9573
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603

AGDNC-MSCA

30 June 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report (RCS ARNGB-98)

Chief, National Guard Bureau
Departments of the Army and the Air Force
ATTN: NG-MSCA
Washington, DC 20310

1. General.

a. Situation. On or about 12 May 1969 officials at Dudley High School in the City of Greensboro announced that one of the student candidates would not be allowed to seek the office of student body president. Outside Negro agitators immediately claimed that the candidate was disqualified because of his activity in their militant organizations. Student demonstrations increased in tempo until 21 May 1969 until they were almost out of control. School officials then disclosed that the candidate had been disqualified because he was not academically qualified. The agitators refused to accept this explanation, and the demonstrations increased to such a magnitude that the civil authorities asked for military assistance. By the time the National Guard arrived on the scene, the student demonstrations had developed into full scale violence including massive sniper fire around NC A&T University, a nearby predominate Negro state supported college. The university president ordered his school closed at 211600 May 69 but guerrilla activity increased on such a large scale that Governor R. W. Scott ordered the National Guard to clear the university of all rioters and demonstrators. When the rioters did not leave the campus in response to the ultimatum at 220700 May 1969, the National Guard began clearing the campus. They encountered sniper fire to include that from automatic weapons. Campus was secured at or about 221000 May 1969. By clearing the campus of the rioters, the demonstrations came to a halt. Curfew which had been in effect on the night of 21 May 1969 was continued for the night of 22 May 1969. By 230900 May 1969 the curfew was lifted when the city officials decided that the situation had returned to normal.

b. Starting and ending date, time, and location. 211415 May 1969 through 250930 May 1969 at Greensboro NC.

c. Total number of National Guard personnel involved. 735 officers and enlisted men.

d. Military equipment, by type, utilized. All issued equipment was used as appropriate. Only small arms weapons were utilized.

e. Type of duty performed. Military support to civil authorities due to a civil disturbance.

f. Commander of troops. LTC Henry S. Lougee, Provost Marshal, 30th Inf Div (Mech) NCARNG.

2. Operations.

a. Planning/alert phase. Liaison officers from HHB 30th Inf Div (Mech) Arty NCARNG represented The Adjutant General of North Carolina in meeting with the city officials of Greensboro in formulating plans to cope with the tense situation. At the time of these meetings, the NCNG was rendering military assistance to the city authorities in Burlington due to a massive civil disturbance in that city. When the Governor of North Carolina ordered the National Guard to give military assistance to the City of Greensboro due to their emergency, units were alerted by procedures established by AGDNC OPLAN 2 and AGDNC Pam 500-60 and as augmented by subordinate headquarters.

b. Execution phase. This operation began with a 150 man task force as the only troops to be deployed. This was a composite force made up of personnel from several units under the command of the 30th Inf Div (Mech) NCARNG Provost Marshal. By the time this force was committed the riot was so severe and wide-spread that several additional units were called into action. The Provost Marshal assumed overall control of the situation. Operational control of the troops at NC A & T University was given to the commander of the 2d Bn (Mech) 120th Inf NCARNG, his battalion being the major force in that area. A liaison officer from AGDNC handled the continuous meetings with the city officials. The main CP was established at the Greensboro National Guard armory. Since this was an around-the-clock operation, the delegation of authority by the overall commander to his senior commanders, as appropriate, allowed this operation to receive a high degree of success as there was a responsible commander available to give answers immediately to problems as they occurred.

c. Post-operation phase. This phase was conducted according to the procedures established by AGDNC Pam 500-60 and as augmented by subordinate headquarters.

3. Personnel.

a. Actual and committed strength and home stations of units involved.

UNIT	HOME STATION	OFF	WO	EM	TOTAL
HHB 30th Inf Div(M) Arty	Greensboro NC	4	1	10	15
30th MP Co	Greensboro NC	8	—	108	116
Btry D 4th Bn 113th Arty	Greensboro NC	3	—	77	80
Co B 730th Maint Bn	Greensboro NC	2	2	71	75
HHC (-) 2d Bn(M) 120th Inf	Hickory NC	9	2	26	37
HHC(PI) 2d Bn(M) 120th Inf	Statesville NC	1	—	1	2
HHC(PI) 2d Bn(M) 120th Inf	Newton NC	3	—	23	26
Co B(-) 2d Bn(M) 120th Inf	Lexington NC	3	—	89	92
Co B(IP) 2d Bn(M) 120th Inf	Salisbury NC	2	—	76	78
Co C(-) 2d Bn(M) 120th Inf	Mt Airy NC	4	—	53	57
Co C(PI) 2d Bn (M) 120th Inf	Elkin NC	2	—	59	61
Co C(PII) 2d Bn(M) 120th Inf	Mocksville NC	1	—	39	40
HHD NCARNG & atch pers	Raleigh NC	14	6	36	56
		—	—	—	—
		56	11	668	735

b. Non-National Guard forces involved. Law enforcement agencies from the City of Greensboro, County of Guilford, and State of North Carolina plus FBI and MI Det HQ Third US Army.

c. Special services. State of North Carolina provided free laundry service to all EM at the rate of one fatigue uniform laundered per day of duty. Newspapers, books, magazines, radios, and TV sets were available to off-duty personnel at the billeting areas.

d. Casualties. One EM received a gunshot wound in the right arm during the clearing of NC A & T University campus at 230732 May 1969. One Negro student was killed and several Greensboro policemen and Negro students were injured during this civil disturbance.

e. Troop information. All personnel were briefed on the legal aspects, rules of engagement, and degrees of force applicable to a civil disturbance operation. Additional oral briefings were conducted throughout the action whenever deemed necessary or appropriate.

4. Logistics.

a. Communications equipment. Grossly inadequate. Most issued communications equipment is obsolete and is not designed for the type of use civil disturbance operations require. Again as has been the case in all recent State active duty operations, reliance on civilian and police radios was mandatory to achieve any high degree of success in the operation.

b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue.

(1) Four each Carriers, Personnel, Armored (APC) from 2d Bn 252d Armor NCARNG.

(2) Floodlight set mounted on Truck, Cargo, 2½ Ton, with protective shields constructed at local expense from HHC & Band 30th Inf Div (Mech) SUPCOM NCARNG.

(3) Searchlight mounted on Truck, Utility, 1/4 Ton from HHC & Band 30th Inf Div (Mech) SUPCOM NCARNG.

(4) Rifle, Caliber .30, Snipers, with Scope, M84, M1D.

(5) Shotgun, Riot Type, 12 Gauge.

c. Equipment lost/damaged. Several vehicles sustained minor dents on body and canvas torn from bricks and other missiles thrown by rioters. Few items of individual equipment were lost. No major items lost.

5. Problem Areas and Lessons Learned.

a. Personnel. None.

b. Operations. Since this operation was on a 24 hour basis, a shortage developed in the top echelon of leadership. The task force commander found himself spread entirely too thin. By reassigning specific leadership responsibilities among his senior officers, this deficiency was partly solved. Future operations of this type should have more than one senior commander on duty.

c. Training and organization. Combat type training in built-up areas that had been received by most personnel in previous training cycles proved most beneficial. Organizational deficiency was noted in preceding subparagraph.

d. Intelligence. Close cooperation and coordination with civilian law enforcement agencies is mandatory for the successful accomplishment of any mission in civil disturbance operations.

e. Logistics. Lack of proper type communications equipment continues to be our biggest problem area for this type operation. Our TOE equipment is not adequate, and we must rely on the civilian law enforcement agencies' communications equipment to satisfactorily accomplish most phases of these type missions.

f. Public affairs. This operation demonstrated that small 2 man PA teams function much better for this type operation than larger teams. The small teams are able to concentrate on strictly PA problems while the larger teams, due to their excessive size, often get involved in the operation itself.

e. Other. None.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

ARTHUR J. BOUCHARD
COL, GS, NCARNG
MSPO

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
COMPANY B (PART I) 1ST BN (MECH) 120TH INF
NORTH CAROLINA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
P. O. Box 190
Shallotte, N. C. 28459

10 October 1969

SUBJECT: Final (After Action) Report

The Adjutant General
State of North Carolina
P. O. Box 9573
Raleigh, N. C. 27603

1. General.

a. Situation. Unit was requested to help search for missing person, Mr. John White, thought to be either in woods helpless or drowned in Waccamaw River near Pireway Bridge.

b. Starting and ending date, time and location: Unit went on State duty at 0600 hours 7 October 1969 at the Armory in Shallotte, N. C. and remained on duty until 1500 hours 8 October 1969.

c. Total number of National Guard Personnel involved. 64 Enlisted Men and 2 Officers were on duty 7 October 1969 and 17 Enlisted Men and 1 Officer on duty 8 October 1969.

d. Military Equipment, by type, utilized. On 7 October 1969 unit used 3 each 2½ ton trucks, 2 each 3/4 ton trucks, and 1 each 1/2 ton truck. One Pickup truck 3/4 ton and 6 Radio Sets AN/PRC-10 were used.

e. Type duty performed. The personnel were dispersed in the wooded area along the banks of the Waccamaw River and searched that area for the missing person. Personnel were also used in boats along the river for a three to four mile area. Personnel operating boats used drag hooks in an effort to snag any object that may be below the water surface of the river.

f. Commander of troops. Captain Joe T. Smith, Jr., Whiteville, N. C. commanded the troops on 7 October 1969, and 1LT Lewis N. Sasser, Shallotte, N.C. commanded them on 8 October 1969.

2. Operations.

a. Planning/Alert phase. PSG Sam F. Frink went with the Brunswick County Sheriff, Mr. Harold Willetts, 6 October 1969 and determined that men walking the banks and boats with drag hooks would be needed.

b. Execution phase. Upon arrival at the scene the commander of the troops dispersed the troops and boat operators with instructions to look for the missing person.

c. Post-operations phase. After the body was found the unit personnel returned to the Shallotte Armory and made a complete check of personnel and equipment to determine the condition of both men and equipment.

3. Personnel.

a. Actual and committed strength and home station of units involved. Company B (-) 1st Bn (Mech) 120th Inf NCARNG, Whiteville, N. C. furnished 36 Enlisted Men and 1 Officer. One Officer and 28 Enlisted Men from Company B (Part I) 1st Bn (Mech) 120th Inf NCARNG, Shallotte, N. C. made up the remainder of the personnel used for duty on 7 October 1969. Only 17 Enlisted Men and 1 Officer from Company B (Part I) 1st Bn (Mech) 120th Inf NCARNG, Shallotte, N. C. were used for duty on 8 October 1969.

b. Non-National Guard forces involved. Approximately ten civilians were aiding in the search. These consisted of Local Rescue Squads primarily.

c. Special Services. None.

d. Casualties. No National Guard members were casualties.

e. Troop information. None.

f. Consolidated report of daily strength accounting. Attached.

4. Logistics.

a. Communications equipment. Six (6) each Radio Sets AN/PRC-10 were used by personnel to aid in searching the wooded area.

b. Special equipment utilized and source of issue. Small boats with outboard motors and life jackets were procured from members of the Shallotte unit. These items were personal items of the men. Eight (8) boats and motors were used.

c. Equipment lost/damaged. One life jacket was lost during the two day period. The jacket was borrowed by the Shallotte Unit and was estimated to be worth around \$10.00.

5. Problem Areas and lessons learned.

a. Personnel. No problem was encountered with personnel.

b. Operations. A short delay was experienced due to the unit not having boats and motors in its possession. These were quickly acquired through unit personnel and no other problems came up.

c. Training and organization. It is felt that the officers and men involved were greatly improved since this is the first time either portion of the unit has ever been involved in searching for a missing person that was lost in a river.

d. Intelligence. None.

e. Logistics. None.

f. Public affairs. The unit gained much in putting across its public image as a team of men who are interested in people, public concern, and in accomplishing a mission. All civilians were greatly impressed with the unit and its operation.

g. Other. None.

LEWIS N. SASSER
1LT INF NCARNG
Commanding

DIGEST OF GENERAL ORDERS

1968

GO No. 27, 23 Jul 68—Amendment of para 1, Section I, GO No. 1, 1968.
GO No. 28, 28 Aug 68—Amendment of para 1, Section I, GO No. 1, 1968.
GO No. 29, 4 Sep 68—State Special Duty—Missing Person.
GO No. 30, 4 Sep 68—Section I, Revocation of para 1, GO No. 28, 1968; Section II, Amendment of para 1, Section I, GO No. 1, 1968.
GO No. 31, 11 Sep 68—Section I, Revocation of para 1, Section II, GO No. 30, 1968; Section II, Implementation of Functional Category Codes.
GO No. 32, 26 Sep 68—Section I, Redesignation and Reorganization of NCARNG Aviation Activities; Section II, Rescission of GO No. 5, 1966
GO No. 33, 27 Sep 68—Award of North Carolina Distinguished Service Medal.
GO No. 34, 17 Oct 68—Implementation of Consolidation Change Table 300-37.

1969

GO No. 1, 2 Jan 69—State Special Duty—Missing Person.
GO No. 2, 17 Jan 69—Award of North Carolina Distinguished Service Medals.
GO No. 3, 20 Jan 69—Award of North Carolina Distinguished Service Medals.
GO No. 4, 30 Jan 69—State Special Duty—Missing Person.
GO No. 5, 30 Jan 69—Award of The National Guard (State) Trophy to Co C (-), 1st Bn (M), 120th Inf, NCARNG, Smithfield, North Carolina.
GO No. 6, 31 Jan 69—Reorganization and Redesignation of Co A, 1st Bn (M), 120th Inf, NCARNG.
GO No. 7, 13 Feb 69—State Special Duty—Civil Disturbance.
GO No. 8, 19 Feb 69—State Special Duty—Weather Emergency.
GO No. 9, 20 Feb 69—State Special Duty—Weather Emergency.
GO No. 10, 27 Feb 69—Reorganization and Redesignation of Hq Hq Det, NCARNG.
GO No. 11, 5 Mar 69—State Special Duty—Missing Persons.
GO No. 12, 6 Mar 69—State Special Duty—Civil Disturbances.
GO No. 13, 13 Mar 69—State Special Duty—Civil Disturbances.
GO No. 14, 26 Mar 69—Implementation of Consolidated Change Tables 300-38 and 300-39.
GO No. 15, 10 Apr 69—Reorganization 696th Hv Equip Maint Co (-), NCARNG.
GO No. 16, 18 Apr 69—Amendment of para 1, GO No. 14, 1969.
GO No. 17, 18 Apr 69—State Special Duty—Civil Disturbances.
GO No. 18, 29 Apr 69—State Special Duty—Civil Disturbances.
GO No. 19, 29 Apr 69—Annual Field Training NCARNG, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
GO No. 20, 5 May 69—Annual Field Training NCARNG, Fort Stewart, Georgia.

GO No. 21, 5 May 69—Annual Field Training NCARNG, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

GO No. 22, 5 May 69—Annual Field Training NCARNG, Fort Stewart, Georgia.

GO No. 23, 5 May 69—Annual Field Training NCARNG, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

GO No. 24, 5 May 69—Annual Field Training NCARNG, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

GO No. 25, 9 May 69—Annual Field Training NCARNG, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

GO No. 26, 9 May 69—Annual Field Training NCARNG, Fort Stewart, Georgia.

GO No. 27, 9 May 69—Annual Field Training NCARNG, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

GO No. 28, 19 May 69—State Special Duty—Civil Disturbances.

GO No. 29, 26 May 69—State Special Duty—Civil Disturbances.

GO No. 30, 31 and 32 were not used.

GO No. 33, 2 Jun 69—Award of The Eisenhower Trophy to Co B, 1st Bn (M), 119th Inf. NCARNG, Scotland Neck, Williamston and Woodland, Woodland, North Carolina.

GO No. 34, 4 Jun 69—Award of North Carolina Distinguished Service Medals.

GO No. 35, 4 Jun 69—Award of North Carolina Distinguished Service Medals.

GO No. 36, 4 Jun 69—Award of North Carolina Distinguished Service Medals.

GO No. 37, 12 Aug 69—Amendment of para 1, GO No. 36, 1969.

GO No. 38, 12 Sep 69—Section I, Redesignation of NCARNG Aviation Activity; Section II, Rescission of GO No. 32, 1968.

GO No. 39, 18 Sep 69—Deletion of SRF Designation

GO No. 40, 7 Oct 69—State Special Duty—Missing Person.

GO No. 41, 10 Oct 69—Amendment of para 1, GO No. 39 1969.

GO No. 42, 16 Oct 69—State Special Duty—Missing Person.

GO No. 43, 22 Oct 69—Major Conley I. Clarke appointed Commanding Officer of HHD, 540th Trans Bn, NCARNG.

GO No. 44, 28 Oct 69—Implementation of Functional Category Codes.

GO No. 45, 14 Nov 69—Reorganization and Redesignation of HHC, 1st Bn, 252d Armor, NCARNG.

GO No. 46, 4 Dec 69—Amendment of para 1, GO No. 45, 1969.

GO No. 47, 4 Dec 69—Award of The National Guard (State) Trophy to Co C (-), 1st Bn (M), 120th Inf, NCARNG, Smithfield, North Carolina.

1970

GO No. 1, 14 Jan 70—Award of North Carolina Distinguished Service Medal.

GO No. 2, 20 Jan 70—Reorganization and Redesignation of NCARNG units.

GO No. 3, 20 Jan 70—Reorganization and Redesignation of NCARNG units.

GO No. 4, 20 Jan 70—Reorganization and Redesignation of NCARNG units.

GO No. 5, 29 Jan 70—Termination of Appointment of Major General Claude T. Bowers.

GO No. 16, 13 Mar 70—Award of The Eisenhower Trophy to Co A, 230th Sup & Trans Bn, NCARNG, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

GO No. 7, 10 Apr 70—State Special Duty—Missing Person.

GO No. 8, 27 Apr 70—Annual Training NCARNG, Fort Stewart, Georgia.

GO No. 9, 27 Apr 70—Annual Training NCARNG, Fort Stewart, Georgia.

GO No. 10, 27 Apr 70—Annual Training NCARNG, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

GO No. 11, 27 Apr 70—Annual Training NCARNG, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

GO No. 12, 28 Apr 70—Annual Training NCARNG, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

GO No. 13, 28 Apr 70—Annual Training NCARNG, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

GO No. 14, 28 Apr 70—Annual Training NCARNG, Camp Butner, North Carolina.

GO No. 15, 28 Apr 70—Annual Training NCARNG, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

GO No. 16, 28 Apr 70—Annual Training NCARNG, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

GO No. 17, 12 May 70—Award of North Carolina Distinguished Service Medals.

GO No. 18, 12 May 70—Award of North Carolina Distinguished Service Medal.

GO No. 19, 12 May 70—Award of North Carolina Distinguished Service Medals.

GO No. 20, 12 May 70—Award of North Carolina Distinguished Service Medals.

GO No. 21, 12 May 70—Award of North Carolina Distinguished Service Medals.

GO No. 22, 25 May 70—Award of North Carolina Distinguished Service Medal.

GO No. 23, 23 Jun 70—Implementation of Consolidated Change Tables 300-43 and 300-45.

GO No. 24, 30 Jun 70—Amendment of para 1, GO No. 23, 1970.

NATIONAL AND ARMY AREA AWARDS**EISENHOWER TROPHY**

1968 (Awarded in 1969)

Company B, 1st Battalion (M), 119th Infantry, Williamston—Scotland Neck—Woodland

1969 (Awarded in 1970)

Company A, 230th Supply and Transport Battalion, Winston-Salem

NATIONAL GUARD AWARD FOR EFFICIENCY IN MAINTENANCE

Fiscal Year 1969

Company D, 105th Engineer Battalion, Gastonia—Belmont

Fiscal Year 1970

No selection has been made as of the preparation of this report.

NATIONAL GUARD (STATE) TROPHY

Calendar Year 1968

Company C (-), 1st Battalion (M), 120th Infantry, Smithfield

Calendar Year 1969

Company C (-), 1st Battalion (M), 120th Infantry, Smithfield

THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD SUPERIOR UNIT AWARD

Training year 1968.

No award made because of the reorganization of 1 January 1968.

Training year 1969

Unit	Location
HHC & Band, 30th Inf Div (M) SUPCOM	Raleigh
Hq & Co A, 105th Med Bn	Goldsboro
Co B, 105th Med Bn	Goldsboro
HHC, 230th S&T Bn	Winston-Salem
Co A, 230th S&T Bn	Winston-Salem
Co B, 230th S&T Bn	Winston-Salem
30th MP Co	Greensboro
Trp A, 1st Sqdn, 196th Cav	Albemarle—Hamlet
Co A, 2d Bn (M), 120th Inf	Morganton—Boone
Co C, 2d Bn (M), 120th Inf	Mt. Airy—Elkin— Mocksville
1451st Trans Co	Asheville

SPECIAL MILITARY HONORS AND AWARDS

Pursuant to the provisions of General Statute No. 127-37.1, the North Carolina Distinguished Service Medal was awarded to the following individuals during the period of this report:

Major General Winston P. Wilson FG0398325 Chief NGB
Brigadier General William M. Buck 243-24-4566 NCARNG
Brigadier General Clarence B. Shimer 0366079 NCARNG
Colonel Samuel T. Arrington 02037114 NCARNG
Colonel Arthur J. Bouchard 01287128 NCARNG
Colonel James C. Cooper 0209195 NCARNG(RET)
Colonel David W. Donovan 0372365 NCARNG
Colonel Robert A. Hughes 241-16-7672 NCARNG
Colonel William E. Ingram 238-16-9890 NCARNG
Colonel Charles D. Isom, Jr. 0419097 NCARNG
Colonel William P. Keeton 0525419 NCARNG
Colonel Joseph T. Kornegay 0417597 NCARNG(RET)
Colonel Guy C. Langston 240-05-7365 NCARNG
Colonel Thomas B. Longest 0328125 ARNGUS (AD)
Colonel Charles S. Manooch, Jr. 0531334 NCARNG
Colonel Neil J. Pait, Jr. 0451371 NCARNG
Colonel William W. Staton 240-62-7818 NCARNG (RET)
Colonel William H. Vanderlinden, Jr. 243-38-8256 NCARNG
Colonel Harold A. Waldron 204-01-2782 NCARNG (RET)
Lieutenant Colonel Walter H. Beale, Jr. 243-26-9934 NCARNG
Lieutenant Colonel Clifton E. Blalock 01646950 NCARNG
Lieutenant Colonel John W. Cartwright 239-12-1208 NCARNG
Lieutenant Colonel James S. Coxe, Jr. 01325379 NCARNG
Lieutenant Colonel Paul Dickson 244-48-1669 NCARNG(RET)
Lieutenant Colonel Samuel J. Ervin, III 01333449 NCARNG(RET)
Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Grissom 01335276 NCARNG(RET)
Lieutenant Colonel Lillard F. Hart 01725202 NCARNG(RET)
Lieutenant Colonel Marvin Huntley FG565721 NCANG
Lieutenant Colonel Homer R. Justis FG227-16-9140 NCANG
Lieutenant Colonel Eugene T. Morris 246-01-0669 NCARNG(RET)
Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth E. Nantz FG3041617 NCANG
Lieutenant Colonel Oroon D. Palmer FG575834 NCANG
Lieutenant Colonel John A. Scott FG415512 NCANG
Lieutenant Colonel Laurence V. Senn 240-14-6169 NCANG
Major Robert H. Craig 244-09-6281 NCARNG(RET)
Major Samuel H. Houston 238-10-0220 NCARNG(RET)
Major Elbert McPhaul, Jr. 02299224 NCARNG

Chief Warrant Officer William M. Andrews, Jr. 245-14-8781 NCARNG
Chief Warrant Officer Millard P. Burt W2000410 NCARNG
Command Sergeant Major Donald B. Carrick 245-22-0961 NCANG
Command Sergeant Major Billie D. Fish 237-12-5273 NCANG
Sergeant Major Jaylon P. Jones 244-54-5577 NCARNG
Sergeant Major Paul H. Watson NG25025619 NCARNG
Staff Sergeant Major Hal F. Humphrey RA25028110 RA
First Sergeant Francis E. Brooks NG34456079 NCARNG
Chief Master Sergeant George H. Auten AF14074332 NCANG
Master Sergeant Yates T. Caldwell AF25003356 NCANG
Master Sergeant Channing F. Sapp 244-38-1374 NCARNG
Master Sergeant Jack D. Dawson 244-22-1719 NCARNG
Master Sergeant Leroy B. Nix NG24996117 NCARNG

ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF NORTH CAROLINA

(The Office of Adjutant General was created by Chapter XVIII, Section 7 of the Laws of 1806)

Name	County	Term
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick County	1806-1807
Edward Pasteur	Craven County	1807-1808
Calvin Jones	Wake County	1808-1812
Robert Williams	Surry County	1812-1821
Beverly Daniel	Wake County	1821-1840
Robert Williams Haywood	Wake County	1840-1857
Richard C. Cotten	Chatham County	1857-1860
John F. Hoke	Lincoln County	1860-1861
James G. Martin	U. S. Army, formerly of Pasquotank County	1861-1863
Daniel G. Fowle	Wake County	1863
Richard C. Gatlin	U. S. Army, formerly of Lenoir County	1864-1865
John A. Gilmer, Jr.	Guilford County	1866-1868
Abiel W. Fisher	Bladen County	1868-1872
John C. Gorman	Wake County	1872-1877
Johnstone Jones	Wake County	Jan. 1877-Dec. 1888
James Dodge Glenn	Guilford County	Jan. 1889-Dec. 1892
Francis H. Cameron	Wake County	1893-1896
Andrew D. Cowles	Iredell County	Feb. 1897-Dec. 1898
Beverly S. Royster	Granville County	Dec. 1898-Dec. 1904
Thomas R. Robertson	Mecklenburg County	Jan. 1905-Mar. 1909
Joseph F. Armfield	Iredell County	Apr. 1909-Oct. 1910
Roy L. Leinster	Iredell County	Nov. 1910-Aug. 1912
Gordon Smith	Wake County	Nov. 1912-Jan. 1913
Lawrence W. Young	Buncombe County	Jan. 1913-June 1916 Sept. 1917-Aug. 1918
Beverly S. Royster	Granville County	June 1916-Aug. 1917 Sept. 1918-June 1920
J. Van B. Metts	New Hanover County	June 1920-July 31, 1951
Thomas B. Longest	Wake County, formerly (Actg.) of Biscoe, Va.	Aug. 1-Sept. 30, 1951
John Hall Manning	Durham County	Oct. 1, 1951-Aug. 16, 1957
Capus Waynick	Guilford County	Aug. 16, 1957-Jan. 31, 1961
Claude T. Bowers	Halifax County	Feb. 1, 1961-Jan. 31, 1970
Ferd L. Davis	Lenoir County	Feb. 1, 1970-

